

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



VOLUME 7
No. 3



NOVEMBER
1946

Farm · Home · School

Everywhere!



**SINCE
1858**

MACDONALD'S *Quality Tobacco Products*



The Farmer's Stake in Radio

Farmers have a particularly big stake in radio. For many of us it is our most important day-to-day contact with the rest of the world. We rely on it to keep in touch with provincial, national and international events, with prices and markets and opinions and trends, as well as for a big part of our entertainment and recreation. So the issue of who should control broadcasting is extremely important to farmers.

Since 1932 broadcasting in Canada has been controlled by a publicly-owned body responsible to the people of this country through Parliament. This organization, besides originating thousands of broadcasts, also polices privately-owned stations scattered all across the country, to insure that radio is safeguarded for public education and entertainment, rather than for propaganda or private profit.

Extraordinary international recognition has been received by the C.B.C. It has successfully pioneered several new types of program in an attempt to find more effective means of radio expression; and it has been honoured with some of the world's topmost awards.

Nevertheless there are still some people who would like to see the powers of the C.B.C. curtailed. They are constantly trying to insert the thin edge of the wedge representing complete control of broadcasting by private interests, such as prevails in the U.S.

The situation south of the border is not a happy one for radio listeners. True, there are 900 standard stations, all supposedly independent. But of these some 600, using 95 percent of the night-time broadcasting power of the entire U.S., bind themselves by contract to four national networks. These four networks, in turn, derive 74 percent of their revenue from four national industry groups—food, drugs, soap and tobacco. And it seems quite reasonable to assume that the powerful advertisers who pay the piper also call the tune for U.S. broadcasting.

It was largely to eliminate such private control of the air that the C.B.C. was established. Another reason for its creation was to insure that people in rural districts and other sparsely populated areas would have a service equal to that enjoyed by their big city cousins. And every parliamentary committee on radio broadcasting since 1932 has stressed the paramount importance of a single national authority to control all broadcasting in the public interest.

This has not been done without considerable opposition from those who would like to see Canadian private stations in the same position as U.S. networks—owning the air and able to sell a piece of it to anyone, or to withhold it. Thus, when the Willow Creek Farm Forum this expressed its support of the C.B.C. one committee member suggested that this forum "does not know beans about radio."

It is probably true that, like most of the listening public, members of this forum may know little about the intricacies of broadcasting. But at least they can tell whether they like the programs they get—for instance, service such as the National Farm Radio Forum, which have never been able to establish even a toe-hold in the U.S. And it was undoubtedly because it liked what it was getting that the Willow Creek Farm Forum was anxious to support the C.B.C. against changes which might result in the loss of these services.

If the lobbyists for private control of the air ever get their way it will mean a serious loss to Canadians as a whole. And the farmer, whom the C.B.C. has taken special pains to serve, will be the biggest loser of all.

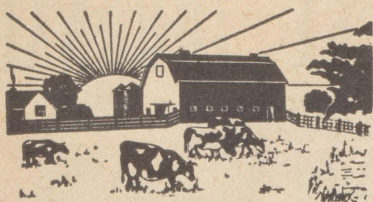
Our Cover Picture

The first snowfall of the season was photographed by Jack Cram in the Laurentians not far from Ste. Agathe.

The Macdonald College Journal is owned, edited and published monthly by Macdonald College. All correspondence concerning material appearing in the Journal should be addressed to: The Editor, Macdonald College, Que.

Chairman of the Board: W. H. Brittain, Ph.D., *Editor:* A. B. Walsh, B.Sc. (Agr.); *Associate Editor:* H. R. C. Avison, M.A., *Farm Editor:* J. S. Cram; *Circulation Manager:* L. H. Hamilton, M.S. *Business Manager:* J. H. Holton, B.Com.

For advertising rates and all correspondence concerning the advertising section write to the *Advertising Representative*, E. Gross, 6381 de Vimy Ave., Montreal; telephone ATLantic 4739. Subscription rate \$1.00 for 3 years. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Good Pastures Start Right Here

by L. C. Raymond

Pastures are what you make them. Here are some suggestions that anyone can put to work to lay the foundation for a better farm.

PASTURES may seem a strange subject for November, with livestock housed and winter feeding under way. But this is actually an ideal time to consider a pasture program for next year.

First, think back to your 1946 pastures. Did they provide good grazing from early spring to late fall? Were they grazed to the roots, or did they get ahead of the stock? What could be done to get better value from land in pasture?

Already it is late enough to start considering these matters. It will take considerable study between now and spring to decide just what field it will be best to use, what method to follow, what seed mixture will meet your needs and how it can best be handled. But there is no short cut to good pastures, and, since they are essential to successful farming, results next summer and in later years will justify careful consideration of the problem this winter.

Let's start by thinking back over 1946 conditions. In most parts of Quebec the summer was very dry. Haying conditions were excellent—there was scarcely any rain to interfere with the work. The growth of the aftermath was, however, in sharp contrast. Few seasons in recent years have been poorer in this respect.

Since late summer and fall grazing depend on aftermath, its scarcity had a telling effect this year. There were exceptional fields here and there where moisture conditions were somewhat better, but most meadows were extremely bare. The shortage was emphasized by the small amount of legume due to very general killing. This killing resulted from the early melting of the snow and therefore the removal of that protection last spring.

To deal with each group separately, natural pastures in general were very short. Since many of these are on rocky, high land, a well distributed and liberal moisture supply is essential to keep up production. Where the location provides good moisture they have done well, particularly when fertility requirements have been met. A dependable pasture of this type is a very great asset to any farm.

On farms with flatter land and heavier soil and where pastures are incorporated in the rotation, the pattern presented this last summer was a very common one. With

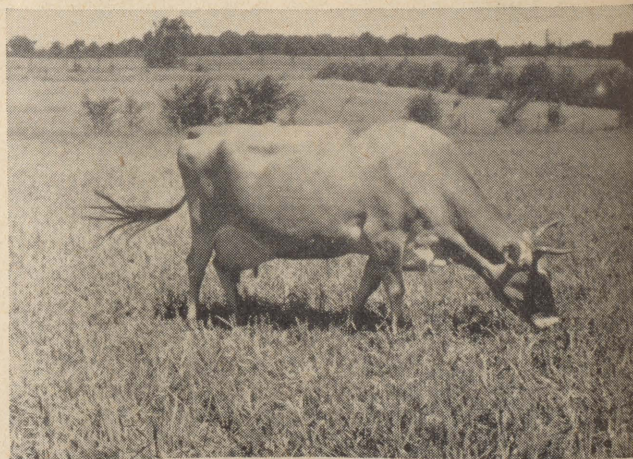
few exceptions it can be seen every year, but it seemed to stand out more strongly under 1946 conditions. Pasturing started early, the stock being turned into the rotation field representing the 1946 pasture, around May 15. Many of these fields had had a good supply of legume until it was killed out this spring, and the after-effect of that nitrogen source was reflected in the early seasonal growth.

Herbage Got Ahead

Even though stocked at the rate of three or four head per acre in many instances, the herbage got ahead of the animals and by mid-July it was beginning to ripen. Having reached a condition of very low nutritional worth it was not relished by the cows. Further, any basal growth that did occur with the infrequent rains was of little use as the foggage of old brown dry stems prevented the animals from obtaining it in any palatable form. Lack of aftermath meant that many of these fields had to be used into the summer and fall. Their brown unpalatable stands were quite conspicuous into the late fall.

Such management did not result in the most economical use of herbage. Obviously the fields were understocked. In such cases, two courses are open, either pasture more stock or subdivide the fields and remove an early cut of hay from the part not grazed. But cutting must be really early to provide an extra early aftermath when the grazed portion begins to sag.

This was one place where grass silage would have meant a lot more feed. Hay is usually hard to make in mid-June, but can be saved more readily as silage. By using it for



Grazing the nurse-crop of oats on a newly seeded pasture field.

silage it is possible to get full value from early growth which is so heavy it gets ahead of the stock.

A Striking Contrast

One farm visited was using short term pastures, and the contrast was rather striking. Four separate fields had been seeded to mixtures adapted to the soil and moisture conditions. These fields had been adequately fertilized, fenced and grazed rationally. They were close to the barn and had a common water supply piped on. When each field came up successively for grazing the stock were turned on at a rate of approximately four or five head per acre. With this number of cattle the herbage was quickly removed. Any tufts or clumps that were left were trimmed off with the mowing machine so that on the next grazing a uniformly good sward would be presented to the animals.

At the time of our visit in early October, the milking herd was just being turned on to one of the four fields. It was a mixture of Ladino clover, reed canary and timothy, with a six inch growth of fresh, green leafy material, obviously palatable, and which stimulated a good milk flow.

Here then was an instance where the layout of the farm and the soil and moisture possibilities of its different parts were being taken advantage of as far as possible. The farm itself was a very long and narrow one. The area placed in pasture was clearly suited for just that purpose and was, in fact, quite unsatisfactory for grain or corn. In other words, it is a good illustration of the principle of "land use" which can find wide application. In this particular district there are at least one hundred farms which could employ the same management profitably. Not all farms have such a good opportunity, but there are very few which cannot effect improvement in layout and management, if given careful study.

The man who can manage his grazing area in such a way that it will give a continuous output of nutritious herbage throughout the season at reasonable cost can certainly produce meat or milk more cheaply than where excessive supplementary feeding has to be resorted to. So it is particularly important to find out how to improve pasture at the times of the year when it is likely to be short.

Admittedly farms vary a great deal in the ease with which good pastures may be established and maintained. While the mixture used in a pasture is important, it is in many respects secondary to the fertility level, and particularly the moisture supply. It is therefore necessary to choose a location where the type of soil and its placement provide the best opportunity to maintain satisfactory growth throughout the summer.

It is a very poor pasture that will not carry a fair quota of stock during May and June. The testing months are July and August when drought—more or less severe—reduces growth to a low ebb. Much less attention is usually devoted to the fall months—September and at least part of October—and yet good pastures at this season are just as important and just as profitable as at any part of the season.

Types of Pastures

In common practice, three entirely different approaches to the pasture layout are found. Where a lot of unworkable land exists on the farm, natural pastures—of long duration—are the mode, and quite rightly. Surface dressing with appropriate fertilizers and grazing the meadow aftermath will, if moisture conditions are good, furnish very fair pasturage for the season.

On relatively stone-free lands, pastures are usually included in the farm rotation. While the length of the rotation varies, a five year scheme is probably the most common. This means that one field—a fifth of the farm—is set aside for pasture after two crops of hay have been removed. Aftermath on the hay meadows is counted on to carry the stock during the dry months.

A third plan, less common but growing in importance, is short-term pasture. With this plan a portion of the farm is set aside for almost exclusive use as pasture. Aftermath from meadows can also be grazed along with this.

The reasons for adopting such a scheme are varied. The farm—as so many are—may be long and narrow, so that pasturing over the whole farm would involve a lot of travel for dairy stock. Or there may be a part of the farm which, from the soil or from the moisture situation, may be most profitably used in that way. Experience has shown that the highest carrying capacity with good herbage can be obtained where a suitable area is taken out of the farm rotation and devoted exclusively to well managed pastures.

More Complete Plan

While these three types of approach are the ones most commonly found, there is the beginning of a more complete plan in handling the farm forage supply. A small, but increasing number of farmers are coming to regard hay, pasture and grass silage as a unit. Such a plan provides a more elastic scheme of management, enabling the operator to handle more efficiently the highly variable output of herbage which our seasonal conditions induce.

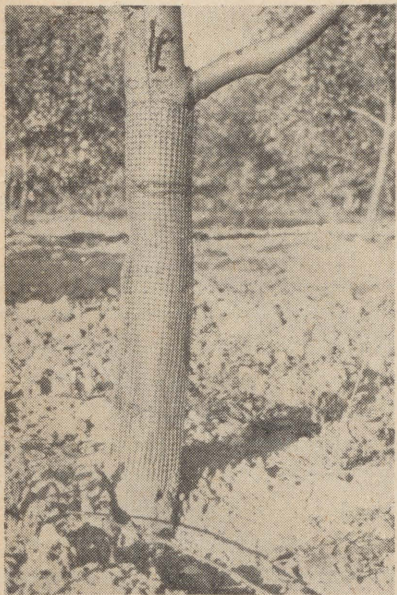
It may, for example, take three or four times the area to carry a given number of stock from the middle of July onward than it required in May and June. The heavy excess of grass in the first part of the season can readily be turned into silage. This system serves both to keep down waste in pastures and also to provide an opportunity to cut early enough to conserve the most feeding value. This is the way to get a continuous output of leafy, nutritious pasturage.

General Conclusions

Summed up; therefore, improving pastures starts with planning to make the best use of the particular farm considering the soil, the climate and the needs. The next step is to decide on the type of pasture, natural or permanent, rotation, or short term, that will be most suitable. Once these matters are decided it is necessary to choose a pasture mixture to suit the particular conditions, apply fertilizer if it is required, and manage the grazing to get the most out of the pasture.

Preparing Some Fruit Plants for Winter

by A. N. Nussey



This tree has outgrown the wire guard, which should be loosened.

At this time of the year commercial fruit growers and amateur gardeners are busily preparing their fruit plants for winter. Under very favorable circumstances these plants might well come through the winter without any protection but under our climatic conditions there are certain practices which are a necessity if we are to be successful fruit growers.

Strawberries

The strawberry is an evergreen and is not a very hardy plant. If these plants were exposed to our winter conditions without any cover the casualties from winter injury would be very high. Hence, it is a common practice to cover the strawberry plantation or individual rows with a mulch of loose straw to a depth of 4 or 5 inches just at freeze-up time. The advantage of the mulch is that it holds the snow on the plants preventing winter injury. Furthermore, it helps to prevent damage from heaving of the plants in the spring, and helps to retard blossoming beyond the danger of late spring frosts. The straw is removed to between the rows as soon as the plants show signs of growth in the spring.

Grapes

The grape is another fruit which is not hardy under Quebec conditions, except for one or two varieties, and requires protection to bring it through the winter. Immediately after leaf fall, which occurs after the first killing frost, the plants are pruned and the canes are taken from the trellis. These canes are allowed to remain above ground until just before freeze-up time in order to ripen the wood, and at that time they are laid down along the rows and are completely covered with a liberal covering of soil. This covering prevents winter injury and also helps to retard blossoming beyond the last spring frost. However, in the spring the canes should be lifted from the soil as soon as the buds begin to grow.

Raspberries

Our recommended raspberry varieties are fairly hardy and will survive our winters very well in most years. How-

ever, considerable damage is done annually by breakage from snow and ice. To prepare these plants for winter the canes are gathered together in bunches of 12 or 15 and are tied near the tops with a piece of twine immediately after leaf fall. This procedure can be carried out very quickly and is very effective against the weight of snow and ice.

Apples

Mice frequently chew the bark of young apple trees at or just below the ground level. It is not uncommon to see mature trees 8 or 12 inches in diameter girdled by mice. The grass presents an ideal place for overwintering and the mouse population may become very high in some orchards. There are several methods of dealing with this pest. First, by the use of poison baits, secondly, by the use of wire guards or building paper, and by the use of repellants. Wire guards are more commonly used.

In poisoning mice drain tiles or small wooden boxes about 4 inches square and one foot long, open at both ends may be used to hold the poison bait. The purpose of the tiles or boxes is to protect other animals and birds from the poison. One of these tiles or boxes is usually placed at the base of every other tree in the orchard. In those seasons when the mouse population is high it would be well to place one at every tree. A poison bait for mice can be made up as follows: mix thoroughly 1 ounce of powdered strychnine, 1 ounce of bicarbonate of soda and $\frac{1}{8}$ ounce or less of saccharine. Sift this mixture gradually through a piece of cheesecloth over 40 pounds of crushed oats or rolled oats. Steam the grain before mixing in the poison. About a teaspoon of this bait is placed in the centre of each tile or box and the tiles or boxes should be so placed that water will not collect in them. Care should be exercised in dealing with strychnine as it is a deadly poison.

The trunks of the trees may be wrapped with light colored building paper and the soil mounded up around the base of the tree to prevent the mice from entering below the paper. This method is effective but is an expensive proposition as the paper must be renewed each year. In using wire guards a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch mesh wire made especially for the purpose can be purchased in rolls 36 inches wide. The roll may be cut in two making each strip 18 inches wide. Cut these strips into pieces about 14 inches long. Roll and bend the strips about the trunk in such a way that the long way is up and down the trunk and the edges overlap well. The lower edges should be pushed well down into the soil and the job completed by firming the soil around the wire. Finally twist two small wires around the guard, one about 4 inches from the bottom and the other about 4 inches from the top.

A repellant for mice which has proved effective is a solution made up by dissolving 12 lbs. of resin in a gallon of alcohol (ordinary anti-freeze alcohol will do). This solution is painted on the trunks of the younger trees every fall. The disadvantage here is that the job must be done every year.

Protection Against Rabbits

The rabbit presents a problem in itself in that it is very difficult to control. Wire guards and building paper are useless. The best controls to date seem to be the use of poison baits and by hunting. In resorting to poisons the following bait may be used: 2 ounces of strychnine dissolved in 2 quarts of boiling water. Dissolve 2 tablespoonfuls of laundry starch in one half-pint of cold water. Add the starch solution to the strychnine solution and boil for a few minutes. Pour or spray this solution over sweet clover or alfalfa hay and place in bunches in places where the rabbits habitually visit.

The use of poisons is dangerous and an alternative method which may be resorted to is the use of repellants. These materials are painted on the trunks and well up on the scaffold branches and low lying limbs. There are several commercial preparations on the market under various trade names. A home-made repellant which has been effective with rabbits can be made up as follows: 1 part fish oil, 1 part concentrated lime sulphur and 1 part water. Mix the materials and apply it with a brush. The jack rabbit, in districts where it is found, by standing on its hind legs can reach several feet in the air; hence the reason for applying the repellant to the scaffold and other low lying limbs. Here again the procedure must be repeated every fall.

Trees not more than three years of age which have been completely girdled by mice or rabbits may usually best be replaced. Older trees may be bridge-grafted with success.



It takes plenty of earth to hold grape vines down



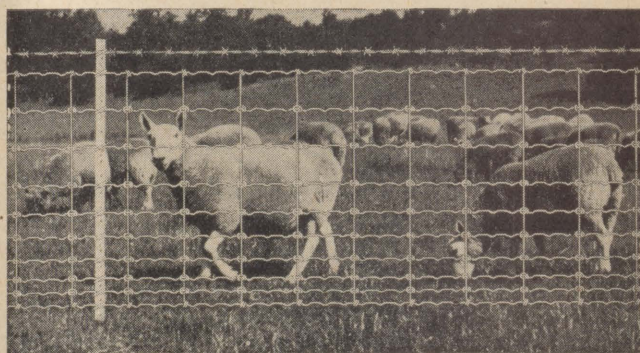
More and more, Canadian farmers everywhere are finding that the B of M is solidly behind the Farm Improvement Loan plan. And backing its confidence in Canadian agriculture by lending farmers ready cash, it is helping them put into effect their plans to make their farms more productive and profitable.

Call in or write for our folder "Quiz for a Go-ahead Farmer".



BANK OF MONTREAL

DOSCO "SECURITY" FENCING



All that its name implies!

You can count on Dosco "Security" for any farm fencing or gate job. Good looking, durable — made to the rigid standards of the American Society for Testing Materials.



DOMINION STEEL & COAL

Corporation Limited

Fence Sales Division

Canada Cement Bldg.

Montreal

Travelling in Nova Scotia

A Glimpse at some of the Farms and Farmers in the Picturesque Falmouth District

by L. H. Hamilton

"The people make the country" is an expression often used when a descriptive phrase is required to describe the progressiveness and spirit of a place. This phrase can be aptly applied to the Maritimes in general. For, although it has great beauty, many natural attractions and beautiful farms and country sides, it is for its people that the Maritime provinces are best known. That is why the traveller and newcomer rests and returns on every possible occasion.

Much has been written of the history, background and beauty of its various parts, but to a farmer or agriculturalist the Annapolis Valley, with its orchards and oxen, its flat grass lands and livestock, its rolling hills and mountains has an attraction all its own. One section of this valley, known as the Falmouth District, is the subject of this brief story.

The Falmouth District may be entered from nearly any direction but on entering from the West one follows the Halifax road or in going from Truro, as we did, one may cut across an improved road, save many miles and see from some points of view a more interesting country. In doing this one comes suddenly upon the valley a short way from the town of Windsor or near the confluence of the Avon and St. Croix rivers. Windsor itself is noted for holding the "First Agricultural Fair in Canada". This fair was held at Fort Edward Hill on the 21st of May, 1765. Prizes were awarded for creditable exhibits of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, grain, butter, cheese and homespun cloth. In 1766 the trustees of the fair received a Royal Charter which was renewed in 1815. Since that date the fair has had an uninterrupted existence. Windsor is also noted as the home of Judge Chandler Haliburton, the creator of Sam Slick, who is regarded as the father of American humor.

Turning to the left off Route 1, and along the Chester Road one is able to view the Western end of the valley, and see the farm houses built on the slopes of either side. Here live some of the pioneer settlers and their descendants. Travelling along the road one is impressed with the variety of enterprise. There is general farming as is practised by Mr. O'Brien, dairy farming as followed by Mr. Eric Boulden, Principal of Truro Agricultural College, mixed and specialised farming as carried on by Mr. Walter Oulten and his son; in fact, the district appears to respond well to any type of good farm practice.

Perhaps the best known is the O'Brien Elmhurst farm; operated at present as a mixed farm by Mr. Jim O'Brien. The 200 acres provide plenty of scope for initiative and hard work. Here a herd of some 15 Guernsey cows is maintained to supply milk for sale and home consumption. Hereford cattle (15 to 20 breeding cows) are kept to use the pasture land and roughage; a flock of up to 40 breeding ewes of the Leicester and Shropshire breeds and 2 or 3 sows

round out the live stock enterprise. In addition, the small orchard from which up to 1000 barrels of apples are sold each year adds a desirable variety to the season's activities and enlarges the income. Mr. O'Brien is a son of Mr. Wm. O'Brien, now 91 years of age who founded the property in June 1888. Speaking with Mr. O'Brien, Senior, we discovered that the farm had been bought at a price of \$8,500.00. In those days a man's word was as good as his bond and Mr. O'Brien was able to make his start with practically no capital. During the many years high class farming has been practised, purebred live stock has always been kept and it was a treat to walk out among the good white face cows and calves or among the excellent Guernsey herd.

A short way down the road toward Windsor is a son-in-law, Mr. Walter Oulten. As we drove up the lane we noticed that there was electricity on the farm and that it was a well equipped modern farm home. Mr. Oulten was in the barn preparing two of his good Herefords for shipment to Prince Edward Island. On enquiry we found that while Mr. Oulten is primarily an orchard farmer, he is also an enthusiastic livestock breeder. "We find beef cattle and sheep make a nice combination with orcharding", stated Mr. Oulten. "They don't require much labor during the busy summer months, yet they consume all available roughage and supply plenty of manure for keeping the orchard soil in good condition."

The orchard, consisting of 35 acres and producing up to 4000 barrels in good years, provides the main source of income. Crop prospects were fairly good. The orchard to an amateur appeared excellent. The work on the farm is done with one hired man. Mr. Oulten's only son, Robert, is on his own. As he grew up he decided to follow farming and in preparation for his work attended the Truro Agricultural College for two years. At College he became still more enthusiastic over his pet hobby, poultry, and after his return, he entered it on a fairly large scale. At the time of our visit he had left for Halifax with 500 capons. It was learned that he raises some 15,000 chickens and has a regular market for all he can produce. In fact at times he has sufficient demand to help out his neighbors. Mr. Bob Oulten has two boys and two girls and is one of the successful poultry experts in the Province. He is close by his father and raises a good many of his chickens in his father's orchard. This appeared to be a questionable practice for a time but now Mr. Oulten believes there may be some advantage in it.

The success of the Oultens and others in the district is perhaps due to many things. As an outsider one was impressed with the valley as a whole, the soil, climate, etc., but more especially the people and their keen interest

in community activity and enterprise. There was something about them that made one feel they were the right stock. Of course one cannot dissociate the farm from the home. Mrs. Oulten is a real farmer's wife. Her keen interest and hospitality go a long way in supporting such an enterprise. She is also an enthusiastic supporter of community activity. She has taken an active part in the Women's Institute and is a great booster for Farm Forums.

Directly opposite the Oulten Farm is the home of Mr. Eric Boulden, Principal of the Truro Agricultural College. Naturally, one expects to find things more or less just so, on a professor's farm. We were not disappointed. The fine Jersey herd, the Cheviot sheep and Clydesdale horses were sufficient to wax enthusiastic about. Mr. Boulden is a bit of an individualist; he still farms without a tractor and we did not see any better crops in our whole travel. Labor was a problem but not any more so than on other farms. Haying was in full swing. The crop was good and all hands were busy — but we did not get away before seeing the hybrid corn for silage and the excellent crop of oats, as well as carefully going over the sheep flock. We promised to return but time did not permit.

Nova Scotia has many interesting farming sections. Each no doubt has its share of problems but we could not leave without a feeling of envy and satisfaction — envy of the satisfactory life being lived and satisfaction in having met such a group of capable farmers.

Antigonish Farmers Plan Big Program

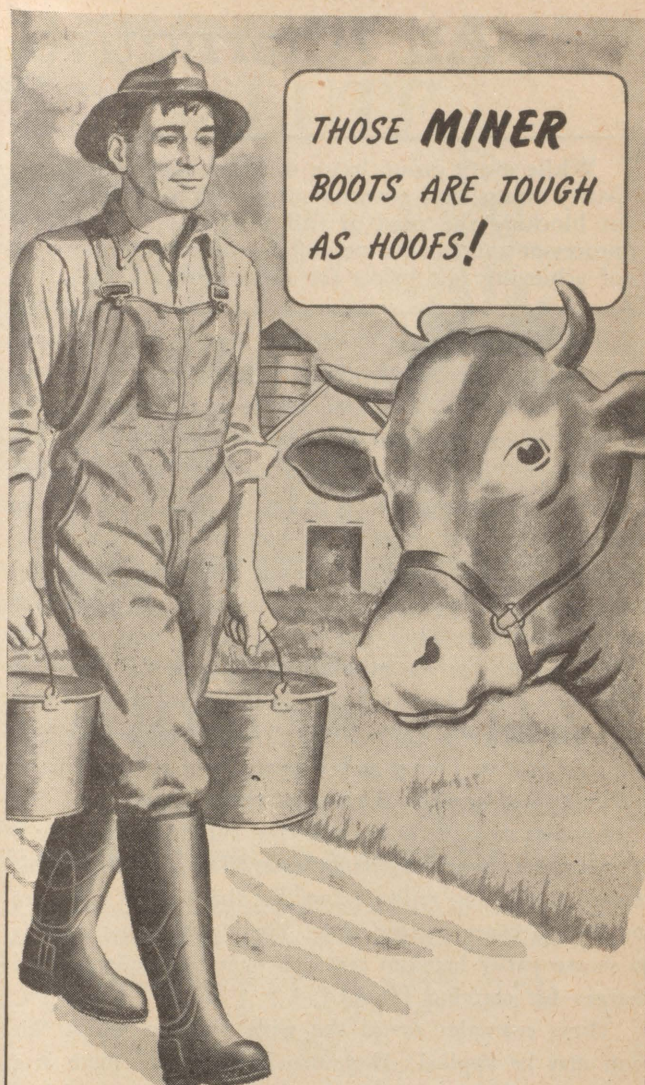
The Antigonish County Farmers' Association is planning an ambitious study and action program for this season. In a folder describing the plan of organization the association says:

"We're not going to just organize, pay membership fees and then sit back until next year and hope something is going to happen. No We're going to get together regularly to study and discuss our problems and work for the benefit of the farm people of this country."

The program is to form as many listening groups as possible to follow the St. Francois Xavier extension program "Life in These Maritimes," and National Farm Radio Forum.

The Association also plans to study the N.S. Marketing Act, to discover if it really meets the needs of farmers for orderly marketing. It intends to arrange for the marketing of wool when present regulations lapse at the end of this year, and to make a special study of the use of fertilizers in the Maritimes.

This program resulted from the work of a small committee representing everyone who was in any way interested in helping the farmer. This committee included the officers of the Farmer's Association, directors of the Co-operative Wholesale, agricultural representatives and other officials of the Department of Agriculture, representatives of St. F. X. Extension Division, the local representative of Station CJFX and the school inspector.



Yes, MINER boots are made tough and sturdy to take the rough wear they get on the farm.

The famous MINER Vacuum Pressure Cure firmly welds boots together, guards against breaks and leaks, toughens rubber to stand up to rough farm wear. Surfaces are evenly flooded in process by a protective film for lasting gloss, resistance to barnyard acids and the drying action of the air. As for comfort, those MINER lasts are specially designed to keep your feet comfortable all through the day.

THE MINER RUBBER
COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office & Factories, Granby, Que.

Manufacturers of Rubber and Canvas Footwear, Rubber Clothing and Gloves, Rubber Heels, Soles and Soling. Quarter and Sock Linings, Proofers of Cloth and Wholesalers of Leather Footwear.

An Alternative to Parity Prices

by J. E. Lattimer

While every group has a different idea of what parity means, and government boards have a habit of blocking the road to full production, farmer-processor agreements may offer a promising means of achieving fair prices for farm products.

"Parity prices" is a term that has recently become quite familiar. Frequently there is speculation as to just what it means. This condition allows each group to give the term the meaning that it desires.

The term "parity prices" is not in itself hard to understand. It simply means prices in line with each other. In a specialized era this objective is both understandable and generally desirable. This is evident from the difficulties that appear when prices get out of line with one another—when disparity develops.

The reason for the misunderstanding of the term lies in the way it is interpreted. For instance, we are told that the usual cause of strikes is that wages are out of line with the cost of living, and workers want parity. This is particularly plain when the cost of living is rising.

Another example is the railways' current request for a 30 percent increase in freight rates. The reason for this request is that the railways consider that freight rates are too low to cover present costs. Their aim, apparently, is to secure parity between costs of operating railways and charges for carrying freight.

These examples reveal the wide field to which this term may be applied. They also indicate that there is a definite possibility of prices continuing to get out of line with each other. Hence parity prices may mean different things to different people at the same time, and also may mean different things to the same group at different times.

Yet another variation must be considered—that of place. The farther from the point of production products are sold the higher is the cost of transportation. Hence, on the fringe of settlement the prices of raw products will be lower than at points nearer markets, and at the same time prices of processed products will be higher. So parity prices between raw and processed products may differ from place to place.

Specialization of production has greatly complicated the question of parity prices. For instance, in farming itself who is competent to say what constitutes parity between grain grown for sale and the same grain purchased for feed? This is a particularly difficult problem when the two interested parties are located in different parts of the country. The buyer and seller, with their opposing interests, may have different ideas of what constitutes parity. And what may be parity for one particular period may be away out of line for another period, due to changed techniques or different organization.

There are so many conflicting interests represented by different industries and groups pressing for parity prices that there is small chance of them agreeing on prices. Hence the plea that governing bodies or "boards" should be provided to adjust prices.

Price Control Not New

This is no new development. There has been no more insistent demand throughout the ages than the request for price regulation, and throughout recorded history prices have been subject to more or less control. Yet it seems certain that the more prices are controlled the greater scarcity there is, and the less prices are controlled the greater supplies become. This is due to the spur of competition.

Competition and freedom of enterprise are what overcomes scarcity, brings prices down and brings about parity. The chief reason for disparity in prices is interference with competition and freedom of enterprise.

It is not surprising that demand for parity prices comes at unsettled times such as the present. It is partly due to the greater degree of price control necessary during a war. A similar situation developed after World War I.

But it is begging the question to blame it all on World War I or World War II or both. A clearer explanation is that the two forces, freedom and regulation, are always in conflict. Nowhere is this conflict clearer than in regard to price.

Who is to bring about parity prices? In a country where any degree of freedom remains, prices may be regulated, yet neither workers nor industry are compelled to provide the goods. Is this not the condition today? No one who knows the difficulties would like the job of bringing prices into parity with one another—that is, no one except a dictator who knows the answers from intuition.



What prices are fair both to the farmer and to the housewife?

tion. The world has had a few dictators, but has always decided to get rid of them.

If the chief reason for disparity in prices is interference with competition then a better solution is available. This is to get rid of interferences with competition as far as possible.

This would mean broadening the Atlantic Charter to include free access to *all* products, instead of just *raw* materials. It would include freedom of movement of people, as well as freedom of movement of goods. It would mean application of labour legislation to all workers, regardless of their occupation. In fact it would mean changing or repealing so many of our regulations that now interfere with prices and drive them out of line with one another that some vested interests might be annoyed.

The establishment of parity prices here and now might conceivably be an advantage at the moment. But the relief would only be temporary. If techniques advanced, prices would again become out of line. If techniques did not change, the result would be to freeze present conditions — and we hardly want that. This does not mean a plea to return to a system of *laissez-faire*, which usually means freedom for the wolves and lambs to play together, with no holds barred. Nor does it mean that regulations should favour the wolves in this so-called free-for-all.

What it does point to is the possibility of producing more food and other farm products on order or on contract, provided always that the contract may easily be renewed.

The prices of motor cars may be fixed one year ahead without disastrous consequences. Organized labor enjoys the rights of collective bargaining and forward wage agreements. And in some places in Canada the prices of farm commodities such as canning crops, sugar beets and fluid milk are fixed entirely by negotiation.

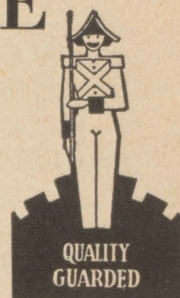
Then why not have more farm products produced on order?



New Farm
Editor

J. S. Cram, who has recently been named Farm Editor of the Macdonald College Journal. Mr. Cram has 15 years' experience as an agriculture writer, including eight years as Assistant Farm Editor of the Family Herald and Weekly Star.

A SALUTE to the Dairy Farmer



The quality of the milk supplied us by the dairy farmer has been — and continues to be — the foundation of the Elmhurst reputation for "Quality-Guarded" Dairy Products.

By rigid inspection and observance of modern scientific methods of dairy operation we have maintained that reputation — but without the co-operation of the dairy farmer there would not be the Quality for us to Guard.

**ELMHURST DAIRY
LIMITED**

DExter 8401

MONTREAL

IDENTIFICATION

for

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS,
FOXES, POULTRY
(Live and Dressed)

Artificial Insemination Equipment

Write for catalogue

KETCHUM MFG. CO. LTD.

Box 388, Dept. 10, Ottawa.

WILSIL LIMITED

Breeders of Purebred

Yorkshire Pigs

VAUDREUIL, P.Q.

Lead Us Out of the Wilderness

by J. S. Cram

An appeal to the Federation of Agriculture to take the initiative in the present emergency by calling together leading functional groups and outlining a sound, constructive program for the welfare and prosperity of Canadians.

CANADA is on the verge of a weighty decision — a decision that may mean happiness or misery for every man, woman and child in this country for generations to come.

This is a land of endless possibilities. We have many raw materials, and can secure any others we need. We have a great deal of power, and can develop several times as much. We have the brains that developed new equipment the hands that learned new skills and the backs that turned out huge stockpiles of munitions so quickly during the war. And, to give us impetus and direction, we still have most of the men who risked their lives for our future, and the memory of our promises to the others.

But Canada's possibilities will never be realized until we have a program that will enable us to put these forces to work in improving lives as effectively as in ending them — a program that will make it possible to produce the goods we need and give everyone fair returns, decent living conditions and security.

Our success or failure will depend on whether we dig out the roots of strikes, shortages, high living costs and insecurity, and replace them with a sound foundation for our economy. Will we do that, or just try to muddle through in the hope that some miracle may straighten things out? That is the decision we must make.

There is no doubt about the need or the demand for a program that will give farmers, labour and industry fair returns, make it possible for our towns and cities to solve their long-standing problems of slums and bottlenecks, and provide all Canadians with pleasant, healthful living and working conditions. Every live organization in this country has asked for such a constructive program. The Dominion Government has repeatedly stressed this need, and so have all the provinces.

Everyone also agrees that there is no hope of obtaining such a program until the dominion and provincial governments have ironed out their maze of responsibilities, rights and finances. So far they had not been able to do this; but it is absolutely imperative that the task be tackled again before we are drawn any closer to the whirlpool of anarchy.

There have been many conflicting reports concerning the reasons for the failure of the last dominion-provincial conference. Probably the most important reason was that there were too many conflicting interpretations of the facts — interpretations based on political, economic and geographical differences.

Whether or not this is the main reason for the failure, it undoubtedly ranks high on the list. The problem, then, for future conferences, is to find a new and acceptable approach that will make it easier to arrive at a working agreement. Piece-meal agreements are not enough; all the parts of the jigsaw must be fitted together to produce the complete picture of progress and prosperity.

A sound approach is for everyone to go to the conference prepared, not to take and hold a predetermined position, but to join the others in studying all the facts that can be secured and then to concentrate on reaching the widest possible agreement on what to do and how to do it.

This is easier to suggest than to accomplish. Each government naturally approaches the problem from its own special viewpoint. Facts are selected and interpreted according to that viewpoint. But recognition of this difficulty may make it possible to solve our problem.

Would it not simplify this matter if all the governments were to consider facts and interpretations presented by functional groups? Groups established on a national basis, and representing a complete cross-section of Canada — every province, every activity and every interest?

Luckily, we don't have to look far to find such organizations. The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has become the voice of organized agriculture in Canada; the Canadian Congress of Labour, the Trades and Labour Congress and the Catholic Workers' Syndicate represent the vast bulk of organized labour; the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is the authoritative mouthpiece of industry; the Canadian Chamber of Commerce is the businessman's national organization; and the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities speaks for towns and cities from Halifax to Victoria.

There are many other functional groups, such as the Canadian Medical Association, the Agricultural Institute of Canada, La Corporation des Agronomes, the Canadian Public Health Association and the Canadian Teachers' Federation and others which could contribute a great deal of information on the needs of our population.

If these groups were to join forces in a Canadian Reconstruction Council there is little doubt that they could agree on many of the things this country must have if it is not to become a jungle in the atomic age.

The idea of getting all these organizations to work together in the common interest may sound naively optimistic.

tic to those who contend that there are fundamental differences of interest between labour and management, agriculture and industry, or provinces and dominion. Perhaps there are such differences. But there is a still more fundamental identity of interest—survival.

Here are the facts: Unless farmers are prosperous, business and industry cannot find good markets and cannot pay good wages. And unless wage-earners have steady jobs and good pay they cannot buy all the food or other things they need; and agriculture, business and industry all suffer. The welfare of each depends on the welfare of all the others.

At present, all the people represented by these organizations are hampered by restrictions—restrictions that are unlikely to disappear until dominion-provincial relations are straightened out. And naturally, all are eager to find a permanent solution to their difficulties.

So, even if only selfish interests were involved, there would be a good chance for the success of this approach. But certainly each of these groups is working for what it considers the public interest—which makes the chance of joint action doubly good.

Differences are in Detail

Every one of these organizations has already gone on record with statements asking for very much the same things. There are some differences, but these are mostly in detail rather than in broad outline; and if it is made plain that the Council is to concentrate on fact-finding and outlining broad objectives there is little doubt that all would gladly support it.

So it should be quite possible for these groups to join forces in developing a basic program, and then urge the dominion and provincial governments to consider it. If the governments were presented with a program already approved by these major functional groups, and familiar to everyone in the country, their position will be eased and their job simplified.

Then the governments could turn their best minds loose, on determining whether this program is satisfactory — or if not, what changes are needed—and how responsibilities, prerogatives and finances could best be divided to do the job. Representatives of the Reconstruction Council might well be included as advisory members of the Dominion-Provincial Conference to explain the basis for their recommendations, and possible ways of putting them into effect.

The next question is: Who should take the initiative in forming the Reconstruction Council? Every group has an equal interest in doing it. But probably the only body acceptable to all the others would be the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. It represents the most people of any single group; and its leadership has ability and experience in organization and negotiation. It also has the confidence,

THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF CANADA

Requires

A ZOOLOGIST (Biologist),

\$2,580 — \$3,000

and

A BOTANIST (Taxonomist),

\$2,580 — \$3,000

for Department of Mines and
Resources at Ottawa.

University graduates with specialization as shown above. One for studies and collection of Canadian Wildlife and preparation of museum specimens; the other to classify plants for the National Herbarium collection.

Full particulars on posters in Post Offices, National Employment Service Offices or Offices of the Civil Service Commission throughout Canada. Application forms, obtainable thereat, should be filed immediately with the

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, OTTAWA

not only of its own membership, but also of the other organizations. So it should not be hard for the Federation to get the other groups to work together for ends they have all separately endorsed.

What's Our Alternative?

What is the alternative to action of this sort? To hope that another dominion-provincial conference will be called soon to examine this country's position in its entirety? To hope that it won't founder like its predecessors? And to accept, like a beggar receiving alms, any sort of program that may be left after all bones of controversy have been removed?

Surely that position is utterly untenable for any responsible organization that sees the future of its country in the balance. Just as surely, it is up to every organization to do everything it can to produce a workable program for the effective development of all our resources—material and human.

Here is a real opportunity for the Federation to don the mantle of a Canadian Joshua. The stage is set, with everyone clamouring for better conditions. And the time is ripe; unless courageous, intelligent action is taken now we are likely to spend the next forty years wandering aimlessly in a wilderness of shortages, high prices and insecurity.

But if a well-planned campaign is launched and followed through with the vigour and singleness of purpose that the issue demands, there is every chance of developing a program that will lead Canada out of the wilderness into the Promised Land of Reconstruction.

How about it, Federation? Have you felt the hands of Moses laid upon you, filling you with the wisdom, strength and courage needed for this vital task?



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Sherbrooke Sale Draws High Prices

Prices average double market quotations as a lamb brought \$11.25 a pound and other standing records were shattered.

Every animal that went through the ring sold for a high price at the Fat Stock Show and Sale held in connection with the Sherbrooke Winter Fair in mid-October. In addition new record highs were received for the grand champion lamb, reserve champion lamb and reserve champion steer, and the grand champion steer sold at a price that equalled the standing record.

The outstanding fat stock show and sale were bolstered by a successful sale of purebred beef cattle and a decision on the part of the Quebec Beef Cattle Association to launch an active program to ensure the future of the beef business in the province.

At the banquet held on the evening before the sale the owner of the champion wether lamb, N. L. Cameron of Lennoxville, had made a plea for good prices all down the line rather than high bids for tops and little support later. The buyers took him up on the second part by paying an average close to double current market quotations for everything in the sale. But before they did this they bid his top lamb up to \$11.25 a pound before Dominion Stores, Montreal, finally got it. The Southdown lamb grossed \$877.50, setting a new Canadian record and probably a new world record as well.

The reserve grand champion, another Southdown shown by Norfolk Farms, Hudson Heights, Que., brought a \$5.00 pound from Thrift Stop and Shop, Montreal, setting a new record price for a reserve champion.

The grand champion steer of the show, an Aberdeen-Angus entered by Howard Murray, Magog, went to the T. Eaton Co. Ltd., Montreal, at \$2.50 a pound, equalling the record set in 1944.

A new record for a reserve champion steer was established when the Aberdeen-Angus entry of Mrs. Hugh Mackay, Danville, brought \$1.57 a pound from Thrift. The previous peak was \$1.55 reached in 1944.

The grand champion Hereford steer, shown by C. D. French, M.L.A., Cookshire, went to Sam Pesner, Montreal, at \$1.10 a pound and the grand champion Shorthorn, entered by Mrs. T. C. Stuart, Arundel, brought 50 cents a pound from Steinberg's Wholesale Groceries, Montreal.

A total of \$1,304.63 was realized for the Sherbrooke Hospital Building Campaign when C. D. French and Green Hills Farm, Lennoxville, each donated a steer for sale, the proceeds going to the fund. Sam Pesner bought Mr.



N. L. Cameron's Southdown sold for \$11.25 a pound, a Canadian and possibly a world record price.

French's steer at 77 cents a pound and the T. Eaton Co. Ltd. paid 56 cents a pound for the Green Hills steer. Steinberg's paid 75 cents a pound for a steer which Mrs. T. C. Stuart donated to the Canadian Legion.

The all-over average for 151 steers was \$28.50 per cwt., 200 lambs \$24.10 per cwt. and 112 market hogs \$27.50 per cwt. Seven steers sold above 50 cents a pound, three brought 40-50, 11 went at 30-40, 59 at 25-30 and 71 at 22-2 cents. Eight lambs sold above 40 cents, 12 at 30-33, 25 at 25-26, 66 at 20-24 and 85 at 18-19 cents. Three hogs sold at 80 cents, five at 60, six at 31-36 and 98 at 26-30 cents.

The first prize pen of three hogs, owned by A. Sevigny, Princeville, went to Modern Packers, Montreal, at 80 cents a pound, and the first prize pen of five, entered by F. G. Bennet, Bury, brought 60 cents a pound from Wilsil's Ltd., Montreal.

Ray Demers was again auctioneer and J. B. Lancot did the announcing. With R. K. Bennett acting as sale manager the sale was run off quickly and smoothly.

Show was Smaller this Year

In the fat cattle show the first class brought out 29 steers between 650 and 750 pounds. First place went to a Howard Murray Angus, and second and third to Shorthorns shown by Geo. Hoye, Lennoxville.

There were 36 steers in the 751-850 pound class. Here a Shorthorn owned by E. S. Watson, Bury, took the lead with a French Hereford second and a Shorthorn shown by Bennie Jacklin, Bury, in third place.

With 38 steers in the 851-950 pound class there was really stiff competition for top honours. The reserve cham-

pion of the show, an Angus entered by Mrs. Hugh Mackay, Danville, was finally put up. In second position was Mrs. Stuart's grand champion Shorthorn and third was the Shorthorn that later won Ed Hooper, Hillhurst, first for a steer bred and raised by a genuine farm exhibitor.

The 951-1,050 pound class supplied the grand champion of the show, an Angus entry of Howard Murray. Mrs. Stuart's reserve champion Shorthorn provided strong competition but had to take second, and third went to another Shorthorn shown by C. C. Warner, Lennoxville. There were 33 steers in this class.

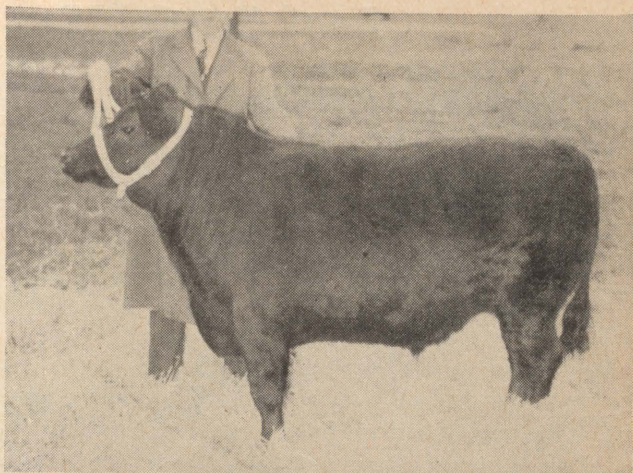
The final class, for steers 1,050 pounds and over, had only 16 entries. First and sixth places went to twin Shorthorns entered by Mrs. Stuart; these were out of the same cow as the 1945 champion of the show. C. D. French took second with a Hereford, and W. C. Williams went into third place, again with a Shorthorn.

In a special competition for the best steer born the property of and raised by a genuine farmer exhibitor Ed Hooper of Hillhurst took first, with Bennie Jacklin of Bury second, W. C. William, Bulwer, third and Geo. Hoyer, Lennoxville, fourth. The \$100 in prize money was donated by the Montreal Live Stock Exchange.

When the championships were judged Howard Murray's winner of the fourth class topped the Angus, with Mrs. Mackay's Class 3 winner as reserve. C. D. French won both Hereford championships and Mrs. Stuart both top Shorthorn honours.

For the first time at Sherbrooke Angus steers took both grand and reserve grand championships of the show, which has usually been topped by Shorthorns. The last time an Angus took supreme honours was eight years ago, when another Murray entry went to the top.

But there was no heckling. Everyone seemed well satisfied with the job of judging done by Clinton Devlin of Toronto, assisted by Jack Speers, St. John. And Mr. Devlin remarked at the banquet that those steers would look good in any show in Canada. In fact, he said that during



The Grand Champion for 1946 was an Angus shown by Howard Murray.

recent years Quebec had made the most progress in beef cattle of any province in the Dominion.

A good bit of credit for the high standard of the show goes to the culling committee. This year the men who undertook the unpopular task of weeding out below-par steers were Callie Staples, John McKellar and J. A. Marcoux. But after they were finished there were only four steers less for the show, and two of these went out because they were below 650 pounds.

The lamb show was again judged by Frank Sherwood, Toronto. First prize for Southdown wethers went to N. L. Cameron of Lennoxville for the lamb that later became grand champion of the show. Second went to Norfolk Farms on the reserve champion, and third to A. C. Parkhill, Ayers Cliff.

A. C. Parkhill won the class for four Southdown market lambs. D. D. Richardson, Ayers Cliff, was second and N. L. Cameron third. The placings for pen of eight market lambs were Parkhill, Richardson and Cameron.

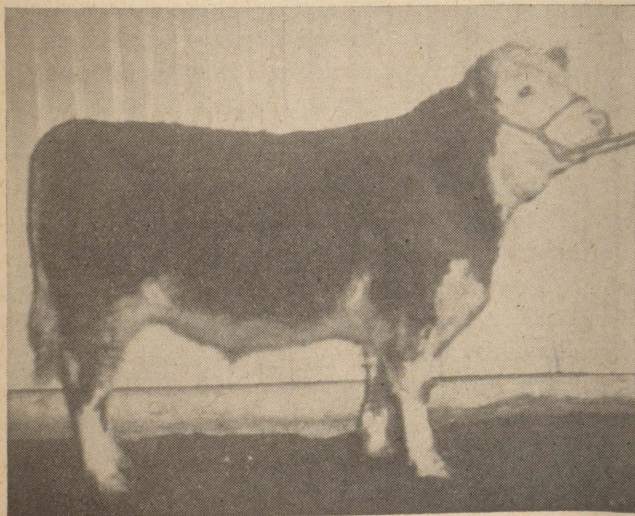
In lambs other than Southdowns, first went to Frank Thayer, Waterloo, with Cameron second and Richardson third. In the class for four market lambs Parkhill led, with Cameron second and Richardson third, while Cameron won in eight market lambs, with second going to Raymond Ste. Marie, Compton and third to Gordon McElrea, Sherbrooke.

In market hogs, Victor Pelchat of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Montreal, did the judging, and was quite enthusiastic about the tops in each class.

Antonio Sevigny of Princeville led in pen of three bacon hogs, with second to Geo. Lavallee, Bromptonville and third to Howard Murray in a class of 19 pens.

In the class for five bacon hogs F. G. Bennett & Son, Bury, went to the top, with Sevigny second and Albert Dube, Princeville, third. There were 11 pens in this class.

Two cabinet members, the Hon. Patrice Tardif, and the Hon. J. S. Bourque, were on hand to watch the sale and to speak briefly at its start. Other speakers were Mayor O'Brien, and Alex Ross, President of the Sherbrooke Fair.



The champion Hereford was from C. D. French's herd.

Beef Cattle Men Decide on Action

New life was evident in the meeting of the Quebec Beef Cattle Association held in connection with the Sherbrooke Winter Fair.

The meeting really got going when D. M. Johnson remarked that out of 90 head of calves in the junior competition only eight were in beef classes. He thought this situation indicated a big blind spot in the association's program, and asked if nothing could be done to stimulate interest in beef calf clubs in Quebec.

Next man to rise was J. B. Lanctot. Remarking that the association had built up a large and promising structure in the field of beef production, based on the co-operative effort of everyone concerned, he said it was now time to consider how that structure could be filled in. He believed a good method would be the encouragement of junior beef cattle clubs.

J. A. Ste. Marie, after recalling the fast development of the Sherbrooke show and sale, said that these were not enough to support a successful industry. He considered it necessary to have enough good beef for sale the year around. And he saw junior work as the best method of building up the industry.

Mr. Ste. Marie suggested inaugurating special junior classes at the fall show and added that it might be a good idea to require that each boy or girl entering a steer should have at least one beef heifer at home.

Callie Staples reminded the association that for several years the Montreal Live Stock Exchange had been ready to offer prize money for a boys' and girls' calf club class, but had never been asked for the money. He suggested that arrangements be made to have such a class next year, and to ask the Montreal Live Stock Exchange for the donation.

Farmers are now in a favourable position which enables them to plan ahead, through the long-term con-

tracts for beef and bacon, said Dr. Adrien Morin. He believed that this was a good time for beef cattle men to build up their industry for the future, and suggested that a committee be appointed to plan a program to get boys and girls interested in beef calf club work.

A committee was appointed to do this job. It consisted of J. B. Lanctot, G. Marcoux, J. S. Ste. Marie, Dr. Adrien Morin, W. G. MacDougall and W. Delaney, along with the president and the secretary of the association.

Harold R. White, secretary of the Canadian Shorthorn Association, reported progress in setting up a Council of Canadian Beef Producers. This council had four western and three eastern delegates and one representative from each purebred beef breed association. It was in two sections, with the eastern section consisting of two representatives from Quebec, two from the Maritimes and three from Ontario.

This council, he said, was considering extensive educational and promotion plans to increase the use of beef and to improve the efficiency of production and marketing.

The meeting favoured supporting the council, and appointed Ted Bennett and L. H. Hamilton as Quebec representatives.

When it came to election of officers, Wesley Nichol stated that, owing to pressure of business, he would be unable to carry on as president. Ted Bennett was elected to succeed him in the chair, with C. D. French and G. Marcoux as vice-presidents. L. H. Hamilton told the meeting that he would be unable to carry on much longer as secretary, but would be willing to act until a successor had been appointed.

Except for Geo. Mooney, who had moved to B.C., all directors were returned to office. W. G. Learmouth was elected to succeed Mr. Mooney as director for Inverness County.

Profitable Sales of Lambs

As tangible results of four years of improvement in breeding methods and co-operative methods, members of the Agricultural Co-operative Associations of Gracefield, St. Andre Avellin and St. Jovite recently shipped 3 carloads of spring lambs, 325 head, to the Canadian Livestock Co-operative of Quebec. The high quality of the stock brought premiums for each one of these lambs.

Production was directed by Victor Pelchat and agronomes T. Rollin and A. Noel, all of the Department of Agriculture.

The Quebec authorities are very interested in the sheep business in this province, as witness the eight other sheep improvement centres in the province in addition to the three mentioned above. These are in the counties of Beauce, Matane, Temiscouata and Charlevoix. The sheep

improvement policy has been organized by and is under the direction of X. N. Rodrigue, who points out that only the possibility of losses through dogs and wolves prevents many other centres being organized in other parts of the province.

A New Bulletin on Sugar Beet Culture

The Department of Agriculture has just published a new bulletin on the growing of sugar beets which should be of interest to many of our readers. Of thirty-two pages and profusely illustrated, it is the work of Mr. Gilbert Dionne who is well qualified to explain the best methods of handling this crop.

All stages of production, from seeding to harvesting, are covered and there is also a chapter on the possible uses of by-products. The bulletin may be obtained free from the Publicity Section, Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

Breeding Stock Sold at Sherbrooke

A few years ago it became evident that the general standard of the Fat Cattle Show held in connection with the Sherbrooke Winter Fair could not be raised much further without the injection of better blood into Quebec farm herds. As a result, last year the Quebec Beef Cattle Association sponsored a sale of purebred beef cattle which proved a real success.

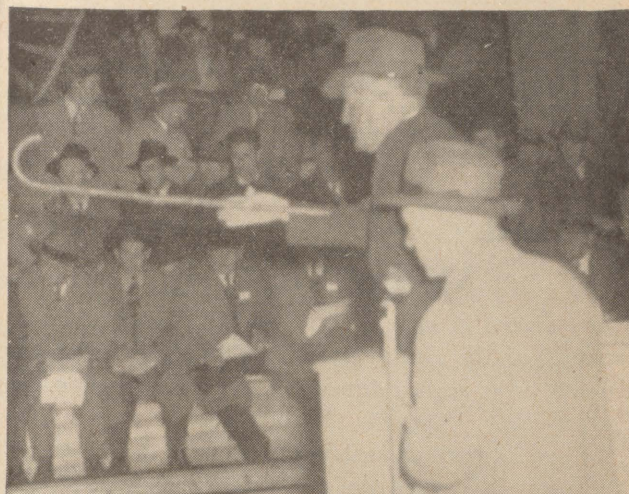
This year the second purebred sale was held, and 28 head sold for a total of \$8,310 or an average of \$296.80. Most of the buyers considered that they received extra good value for their money.

Eighteen Shorthorn females averaged \$333 and six Shorthorn bulls \$265.83. One Hereford female sold at \$145. and two Angus females at \$240 each.

High price of the sale was \$700 for a breedy Shorthorn yearling heifer entered by Mrs. T. C. Stuart, Arundel. The bidding started at \$300 and rose rapidly until she was sold to John McIntosh of Montreal and East Bolton.

Two Shorthorn yearling heifers sold for \$500 each. The first, consigned by Ed Hooper, Hillhurst, was bought by Henry Moulton of Massawippi; and the second, entered by J. S. Norris, Hudson Heights, went to Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh also bought a two-year-old Norris heifer



With J. B. Lancot at the microphone, Auctioneer Demers keeps the sale rolling.

at \$4.50. Another two-year-old Shorthorn heifer entered by C. E. Sharman, Bury, went to C. E. Warner, Lennoxville, at \$410. Mrs. Stuart paid \$400 for a Warner yearling heifer.

One of the most gratifying aspects of the sale was that most of the cattle were sold to Quebec breeders.

Agronome Service is Reorganized

A complete reorganization of the extension service of the Department of Agriculture in this province is being made, with a view to increasing the efficiency and the value to the farming community of this important branch of the Department's work.

The system of regional offices is being done away with, and in its place county units will be set up. Each of these county farm bureaus will be in charge of an experienced officer, the best and most experienced that can be found, who will have a staff of assistants and specialists large enough to give first class service to all farmers in his county. In most if not all cases, the present regional agronomes will be appointed to these new positions.

It is expected that these county units, smaller than the former regional districts, will be in closer contact with the farmers they serve, with resulting increased efficiency and speed of service. With the great increase in mechanization that is taking place in farming and the pressing problems of production, credit, transportation and trade, up-to-date extension methods are more important than ever before. It is the intention of the Department to see that its extension service is brought to the peak of efficiency, and this reorganization is the first step taken in this direction.

Hog Sale Nets \$3480 at St. Hyacinthe

Ernest Sylvestre presided at the fourth public auction sale of the Quebec Swine Breeders' Association, held in September at St. Hyacinthe. Sixteen consignors sent 18 males and 29 females to the sale, at which prices averaged \$78.22 for boars and \$71.65 for sows. The top price for boars was \$145.00 and for sows \$165.00, the latter price being paid for an animal consigned by Antonio Sevigny.

The sale was held on the Fair Grounds and all animals were sold according to grade, established by a committee consisting of George Hooker of Ormstown, X. N. Rodrigue, head of the sheep and swine division of the Department of Agriculture, and George Mayrand, agronome.

The last sale sponsored by the Association was held in 1944, when seven sows sold at an average of \$41.85 and forty-one boars brought an average of \$38.40.

Hay Supply is Satisfactory

Although the 1946 hay crop is almost three million tons less than last year's, it appears that there will be sufficient to meet all local needs. Hay is short in seven counties in Quebec; elsewhere in the province there are surpluses, either left over from last year's crop or from an abundant crop this season. All told, the available supply will be enough to go around and getting the hay where it is needed will be a simple matter.



GO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

Gatineau Co-op Creamery

A little Co-op Creamery overlooking the log-filled Gatineau River and beautiful Gatineau Hills.

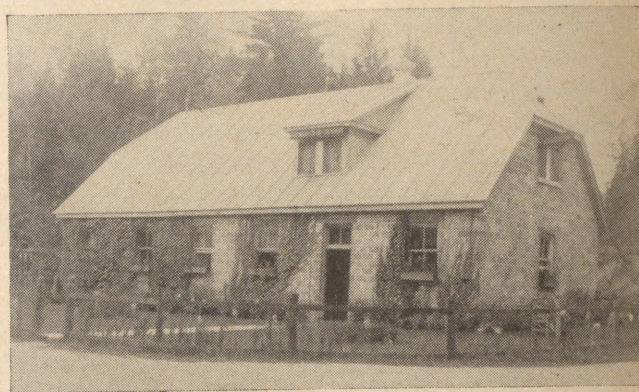
"It is the tidiest and brightest little butter factory that I have visited in some time", said Mr. Leonard Harman, Secretary of the United Farmers Co-operative Company, Toronto, as he walked through the Gatineau Co-op during a recent visit.

A service that any community might be proud of, this little plant is situated on the highway a short distance outside the village of Farrellton.

Under the Co-operative plan of organization, the ownership of a business does not rest in a few hands. The Gatineau Co-op is a clear and practical example of this statement. Organized in 1935 on a somewhat restricted scale, it now has a membership of 175 farmers each with a capital investment of one hundred dollars.

As in all other true co-operatives the principal of one man, one vote is strictly adhered to. An annual meeting of the members is held each year to hear a report of the business and to appoint the board of directors. The directors meet regularly to discuss the progress of the business and to deal with matters outside the jurisdiction of the manager.

Cream is delivered to the plant by trucks hired under contract by the Co-operative at a charge of two cents a pound butterfat, deductible from the patrons' returns. A thirty mile stretch of the beautiful Gatineau Valley is serviced by the cream trucks. Only cream can be handled with the present machinery and last summer a high of over 7,000 lbs. per day was reached. The by-product of this butter factory is, of course, butter milk, and it is always in good demand as a hog and poultry feed. It has been the practice for some time now to give all the butter milk to one man on a contract basis.



The Gatineau Co-operative Creamery

Snow and cold weather come early and stay late in the Gatineau, so it has been found advisable to operate the plant during the good weather. This means approximately eight months of the year. Cream cans are supplied to the patrons by the Co-op and the cream is paid for twice a month.

Expansion in this Co-operative has been slow but steady. This year a new boiler and a new water cooler for pasturizing has been installed. There has been some agitation among the members to organize a feed and farm supply service adjoining the creamery. Already a small amount of feed has been distributed.

Adequate reserves are being set aside each year to take care of contingencies. With the aid of a substantial educational fund the possibilities of Co-operative development among members and non-members in this area would be unlimited.

Economic Necessity Demands That Co-operatives Do These Six Things

1. Co-operatives must deal with and accept all users of the products they handle into membership. Co-operatives cannot eventually succeed in competition if they confine their trade to either rural or urban members when they handle commodities which they both use. Trading with patrons and not permitting them to become members is undemocratic and violates the "Open Membership" principle.

2. Co-operatives must constantly expand into additional lines to offset the reduction in margins in the older lines.

Co-operatives constantly reduce their savings by acting as yardsticks and forcing margins down as they should do. They must accordingly constantly add on new lines with larger margins both to keep their margins of saving up and to serve their members better.

3. Co-operatives must not gamble on inventories, as they cannot gamble on shares. They have no right to gamble on board of trade fixed prices on commodities any more than

they have to gamble on stock exchange fixed prices on their shares.

4. Co-operatives must constantly improve their financial condition until they achieve the goal of never giving nor accepting credit. Profit business lives on debt—co-operative business must be debt free.

5. Co-operatives must build capital faster by voting more of their savings to reserves and shares instead of paying them out in cash. Increasing ownership rather than immediate dividends should be the constant purpose of the movement.

6. Co-operatives and co-operators must mobilize their money co-operatively; as well as buy together co-operatively. They must pay back to themselves any interest on capital as well as any profits on purchases, in order to free themselves from monopoly financial control as well as monopoly industrial control.—Consumers' Co-operation.

MARKET COMMENTS

The number of live stock on farms, as estimated from the June census, is recently released. Cattle numbers are down slightly from 1945 which reported record numbers. Sheep and lambs are fewer in numbers, than each of the last two years. The high point in number of sheep and lambs was reached in 1944. Hog numbers showed the greatest decline, being down some 650,000 from last year and nearly three million below the abnormally high point in 1943.

Market news from the United States is startling to say the least. Butter is now available in the U.S. at a price. It was 89 cents per pound in Malone, New York, on October eleventh. Higher prices are reported from many points. Chicago prices for beef are making records, the top reported so far being \$37.50 per cwt. That this is only a temporary price may be safely counted on.

The fluid milk producer locally has a break that may also be only temporary. Now with bonuses on fluid milk withdrawn and the bonus on butter continuing, the fluid

milk producer may get the unbonused price for what he sells and a bonused price for the butter he buys. This situation also may be expected to be only temporary. At the moment, however, it is a fair example of the difficulty of keeping prices of even milk and butter at a "parity" with one another—when one group regulates the price of one article and a different group regulates the price of the other articles.

Fruit and vegetable supplies are much more plentiful than last season. The potato crop is now estimated at 48 million hundredweights as compared with 36 million last year. This increase was due largely to better yields per acre, 90 cwt. this season as contrasted with 70 cwt. in 1945. The increased supplies have been reflected in the price.

Trend of Prices

	October 1945	September 1946	October 1946
	\$	\$	\$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.	11.55	12.60	12.65
Cows, good, per cwt.	8.58	9.90	9.34
Cows, common, per cwt.	6.87	7.75	7.56
Canners, and Cutters, per cwt.	5.60	6.33	6.37
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	13.68	14.87	15.28
Veal, common, per cwt.	9.98	10.80	11.78
Lambs, good ped cwt.	13.00	14.00	13.79
Lambs, common per cwt.	9.00	8.60	9.06
Bacon hogs, dressed B. 1, per cwt.	18.15	20.72	19.98
ANIMAL PRODUCTS			
Butter, per lb.	0.35	0.40	0.41
Cheese, per lb.	0.21	0.23	0.23
Eggs, Grade A, large, per dozen	0.45	0.49½	0.50½
Chickens, Live, 5 Lb. Plus, per lb.	0.28	0.27½	0.26½
Chickens, dressed, milk fed A, per lb.	0.34½	0.35	0.34
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec McIntosh, per bus.	2.88	2.50	2.50
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per lb. bag	1.50	1.30-1.50	1.25
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00

New Brunswick Co-op Union Formed

Newest Provincial Union to have French and English Sections

The New Brunswick Co-operative Union is the latest addition to the family of provincial co-operative unions in Canada. On October 14th, over 100 N.B. co-operators, most of them store managers, directors and other officials, assembled in Chatham for a two day session which saw them complete the organization of a provincial co-operative union and give intensive study to the interpretation of the amendments to the Income War Tax Act affecting co-operatives.

Officials Chosen

W. H. McEwen, General Manager of the Maritime Co-operative Services, Limited, was unanimously elected President of the newly formed Union. He will head a Board of Directors, also elected at the meeting, which includes the following:—Murray Hubbard, Debec, N.B.; E. A. Power, River Glade, N.B.; John Young, Dalhousie, N.B.; George

Stephenson, Manguerville, N.B.; Alexis Dugas, Lameque, N.B.; Pea Daigle, Edmunston, N.B.; Martin Legere, Carquet, N.B.; Gerald Arsenault, St. Paul, N.B.

At its first meeting the Board of Directors appointed Francois Blanchard, Rogersville, N.B., as General Secretary and elected Gerald Arsenault as Vice-President.

Organization Discussed

George Johnson, Manager of the Capital Co-operative Society in Fredericton, was Chairman of the first day's meeting which culminated in the formation of a co-operative union. T. Ainslie Kerr, Assistant General Secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, addressed the meeting to open the discussion. He stressed the importance of forming a centralized co-operative body which could speak with authority for the co-operative movement in New Brunswick, and represent it in national affairs.



A MIRACLE!

It's so easy to use and does such a wonderful job . . . NARVO, the famous quick-drying durable household finish.

NARVO

CANADA'S SMARTEST FINISH

MURPHY PAINT CO. LTD. MONTREAL - TORONTO



Don't Buy Feed



...BUY RESULTS

Ask for

"MIRACLE"

HATCHING MASH

M46-15



Modern Dairying

With dairy cows, in days of yore,
We didn't fuss around or fool;
When they "held up" it made us sore
And we caressed them with a stool.
Alas! We didn't understand,

We didn't know, nor did we care,
Of her pituitary gland
Located in her neck somewhere.
But now they stand within the stall,
The D.V.M. and cow alone,
And gently to her he will call
In a propitiatory tone:

FEDERAL BALANCED RATIONS

Contain the 21 essential nutrition ingredients — vitamins, proteins, minerals, roughages, etc. — required for sound growth and vitality. Starting, growing and conditioning feeds for Poultry, Calfs, Cows and Hogs. Always insist on Federal.



GENEST, NADEAU,
LIMITED
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

GREENMELK COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCERS OF
Dehydrated

CLOVERS
& GRASSES
ALFALFA
&
CEROGRAS

FOR LIVESTOCK AND
POULTRY FEEDS



"Dear Madam, may we now induce
You to perform your noblest feats;
Release your store of lacteal juice,
With towels warm upon your teats.
"Just chew thy cud in rhythm slow
And dream thy calf is close to thee;
Let oxytocin hormones flow
And empty out in minutes three."
They coax the cow in soothing guise,
With clanking cans and calf-ish bawl;
They get the milk, to our surprise;
They get it quick and get it all.

—Exchange

Strippings

There has been so much talk about the farmers' failure to organize that the events of the past two weeks and the week to come seem hardly possible. First it was the annual meeting of the Stanstead Unit of the E.T. Artificial Breeding Center. This was followed by a directors' meeting at which a similar meeting was called in a week. Here it was decided to hold a box social for financial assistance. In the meantime we got notice of the annual meeting of the Stanstead District Jersey Club but very few turned up since there was a farewell party for a past president and director of several Jersey organizations, local, provincial and national. So the meeting was postponed to this week to keep the box social company along with a meeting of the E.T. Artificial Breeding Center and The COUNTY FARM FORUM RALLY. Nor is this a story which could not be easily duplicated by any breeder of pure bred stock or member of co-ops, farmers' clubs, etc. Which reminds me that the annual meeting of the Ways Mills Agriculture Co-operative Society also took place in the same period. So farmers do not lack organization even though they do need a central organization to speak for them.

Or rather they need to get unanimously behind the central organization now in existence, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, which has already spoken for them. But it still needs more support from non-members and more financial support from both members and non-members for you can't do something with nothing. As farmers should know since they have tried it often enough. However, many of us have become such economaniacs that we will not spend a dollar even if it can bring us back ten. So we must learn to pay out before we can cash in to the full extent on our organization. And remember that Farm Forum is one way into the Federation of Agriculture.

And one way to increased potato yields is the use of DDT as an insecti-

cide in the potato patch along with good old Bordeaux mixture. We were pleased with it all summer but still more pleased when we dug the spuds. Four bushels of certified green mountain seed yielded us 125 bushels of potatoes besides a few small ones and culls. Aside from the spraying the piece didn't have the best of care. It was oat stubble which got only fertilizer last year. This year again no manure was used but 2000 lbs. fertilizer per acre drilled in with a fertilizer drill which amounted to

Every Student

...should
answer
these
questions:



"When should a GIRL consider life insurance?" Usually the correct answer is from the very day she takes on adult responsibilities and realizes her future is largely her own making! Whether you plan to take a job or marry, systematic *saving* is vital to your success. You owe it to yourself to understand fully the benefits of the different types of insurance provided by The Mutual Life of Canada.

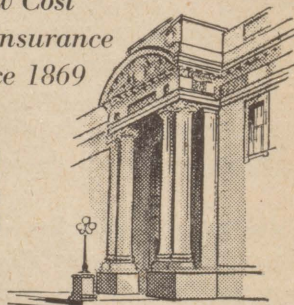
"Is there any DIFFERENCE between life insurance companies?" There is! Life insurance companies are much alike as to policies and rates, but actual long-term results vary widely.

We invite you to compare The Mutual Life of Canada's record with that of any other company. Evidence of the satisfaction of our policyholders is furnished by the fact that whole families and succeeding generations have entrusted their life insurance programs exclusively to The Mutual Life of Canada and each year approximately 35% of its new business comes from our policyholders. Ask your Mutual Life representative to explain the special features of this Company.

Low Cost
Life Insurance
Since 1869

THE
MUTUAL LIFE
OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE • WATERLOO, ONTARIO



broadcasting it. The wild mustard did very well at first and set the potatoes back some but we finally got rid of it. After that the potatoes started growing and didn't stop until heavy frosts slowed them up. And it took only a sixty-cent can of DDT and a few pounds of hydrated lime and copper sulphate. If everyone had the same luck we could grow enough potatoes to put the price down to nothing. Or we could cut production costs so we could afford to sell for less and the surplus might be cheap

enough for industrial use. Or we could grow less potatoes in acreage and cut a few minutes off our working day. For shorter hours for farmers can only be brought about by organization to see that we get our share and increasing our efficiency as much as possible to add to our production per working hour. But at the same time we must keep just as many workers on the farms and shorten their work hours. In the past, increased efficiency has only meant less farmers and more people to crowd into the city and demand shorter hours so they could have work and tempt still more people to leave the farm with those same shorter hours. Isn't that another vicious circle.

I once wrote something about dozing in the shade while the bulldozer cleared fields for me. Instead the bulldozer has been dozing in the shade for the past four weeks with its job half done. When the tractor came to plow, it had to waste time running around the mess the machine left. Jimmie and I also have several hundred yards of fence torn down to clean up the fence-row but it looks as if it would have to be put back without the cleaning. When the government works for you, you must pay cash in advance and when you work for the government you wait six months for your pay. And still some people want the government to do still more of the things we should do for ourselves.

We did get a few bushes off the field by selling them for Christmas trees but too few of them were firs.

Prices Support Board To Be Enlarged

Hon J. G. Gardiner has announced that steps are being taken to complete the formation of the permanent board to administer the Agricultural Prices Support Act. This board is headed by J. G. Taggart, described by Mr. Gardiner as a practical farmer as well as an agonomist and capable administrator. The minister said the board had full powers to study prices and assure adequate re-

Providing the POWER to Live ELECTRICALLY

A HALF century ago, the mighty cataract at Niagara turned the first alternating current generator installed there by Westinghouse.

One of the most important results of this history making achievement was that rural areas were no longer isolated from the benefits of cheap electric power. The often hazardous and unsatisfactory flame illumination in barns and farm houses gave way to a dependable, safe servant — electricity.

Today, Westinghouse is a familiar name to the man of agriculture for better living electrically. And the Westinghouse organization takes pride in preserving this pioneering spirit to provide finer methods for farm living.

Westinghouse

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY LIMITED
HAMILTON CANADA

turns for farmers. He urged farm groups to use this machinery, presenting their views through the Federation of Agriculture, or directly, to that board.

Mr. Gardiner said that the board as presently constituted, with Mr. Taggart as permanent chairman, and with two temporary members, had since its formation in 1944 been conducting studies of farm prices along the lines requested.

The other two permanent members of the board, indicated the minister, would be named shortly, and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture was being consulted. He also stated that the possibility was being considered of using the present Agricultural Advisory Committee, of which H. H. Hanam is chairman, as advisor to the prices support board, with enlarged Federation representation.

World Farm Group To Meet in Holland

Official word has been received by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture that the second conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, organized last spring in London, England, will be held next May 12 to 22, in Amsterdam, Holland.

The official word came from James Turner, President of the National Farmers' Union of Britain and also President of the International organization. Mr. Turner announced that the official invitation for the conference to be held in Amsterdam had been received from the Netherlands. The invitation is to be accepted and arrangements will be proceeded with accordingly.



For Sale at all
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
STATIONS and EXPRESS OFFICES...



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Leisure—An Adventure

by Bernice M. Daintrey

I read, several months ago, an article written by William Dana Orcutt in the Christian Science Monitor, called "Leisure can be an Adventure". I should like to quote from it the author's definition of leisure "Leisure is a much misunderstood word, largely perhaps, because its meaning varies so widely in individual cases. The dictionary defines leisure as "freedom from necessary occupation." Note the adjective "necessary". Leisure does not mean idleness, but rather the opportunity to select for oneself that form of activity which his daily routine fails to provide.

Every woman has a right to some leisure and nearly every woman, whether or not she realizes it, has some degree of leisure. I am thinking particularly of the woman on the farm, to which group I belong; and I want to offer a few suggestions as to how leisure can become for us an adventure.

The average woman on the farm has little free time during the years when her children are small and she is doing her best to feed and clothe them properly, and make a comfortable home for her husband, often on a very limited income. But even during this period, if she plans for it, she can glean a few hours each week, and use them for her own pleasure and profit. In other words she can make an adventure of them.

Winter is the Time

The winter months offer more free time to the woman on the farm than do the other seasons of the year. Here are a few suggestions for enjoying this free time and also profiting by it.

It is always pleasant to work or to play in groups, and the study club offers a splendid chance for several women of congenial tastes to meet together and make of their leisure an adventure into the realm of literature or music. It may be that they have enjoyed some subject studied at school and would like to know more about it. Now is a good time to continue their study. Or it may be that they would like to make a study of recent educational methods or of social conditions, or of any one of a hundred other subjects that could be mentioned. I think there is hardly a subject of study for which material could not be obtained from the McGill Travelling Libraries. The advantage of meeting together go far beyond the actual knowledge of a subject acquired. The exchange of ideas broadens one's

outlook and the social intercourse makes a pleasant change in the daily routine.

For the woman who cannot leave her home to meet with others there is still a chance for many pleasant and profitable hours if she cares to use them to pursue some subject in which she is interested.

Planned Radio Listening

The radio is both a blessing and a bane as regards the spending of one's leisure. It does offer fine cultural programmes both in music and in a variety of educational subjects; but it also offers much that is pure trash. Let us learn to discriminate in our choice of radio programmes. The school broadcasts that are being offered to young Canadians are, most of them, excellent and of real interest to the adult members of the family. What better idea than for a mother to review her Canadian History by listening on Friday morning to the broadcast to which her children are listening in school. She can discuss it with them later at the dinner table and thus show her interest in their work. Later in the season there will be a presentation of one of Shakespeare's plays, which we should not miss even though we must plan carefully to have that half-hour free. There is also the series of afternoon programmes specially prepared for women listeners, which cover a wide variety of subjects and stimulate thought in regard to them. The subjects under discussion in the weekly broadcasts for Farm Forum and Citizen's Forum provide good listening and would form a basis for further study.

The average home does not have enough music of any kind—even mechanical music. I suggest that in these leisure hours at our disposal we try to do something about it. If we, ourselves, can neither sing nor play any instrument, we can at least listen to good music as provided by the radio and perhaps attend an occasional concert. If we have any musical ability ourselves, why not cultivate it? We shall get pleasure ourselves by so doing and who knows that we might not give pleasure to others? In the days of our grandparents the old singing master performed a great service to the community as he went about holding singing school in the country school houses. The majority of young people could then read simple music and sing the part assigned to them. The so called choirs in our rural churches provide evidence of how much we have lost by letting this old custom fall into disuse.

Christmas Preparations

by Marjorie E. Hurley

Come time to hang the holly wreath, and like the touch of Aladdin's lamp your whole house is suddenly transformed into a place of excitement. For, of course, you're going to make things for Christmas, your own decorations, gifts, ornaments for the tree, Christmas cards, and even your own wrappings and candles.

Gifts. The gift you have made yourself is always so much more appreciated. If you have a talent for making good things to eat, what about turning it to good account in dealing with your Christmas list? A mince pie for your friend who adores mincemeat but never bakes, a charming box filled with slivers of candied orange and grapefruit for a particular friend, a big box of cookies for the niece who lives at the girl's club, or a jar of jam or pickles, sparkling with cellophane and ribbons for practically anyone who eats.

Ways To Wrap Gifts. On dark blue paper glue sprigs of pine and small glass balls, paint recipient's name with glue and scatter with snow. Glue to package a net stocking filled with bright paper wrapped goodies. Wrap package in plain or silver paper, on one corner paste a large flower spray cut from wallpaper scraps. Xmas bells, a sprig of holly, mistletoe, evergreen, etc. give an added touch to your parcels.

Trimming For House. It's not money expenditure that counts, it's good taste, imagination and ingenuity. And you'll not need to worry about shortages if you plan ideas using things you have around the house. Cut a paper star and set on a mirror edged in greens, on mirror place white glass deer and a forest of stylized trees made of lace doily cones. For your window make three-foot tube of cardboard, gluing edges after inserting heavy cardboard discs at each end, spiral red ribbon around tube and simulate flames with silver stars. Wrap pots of your old foliage plants in gay paper, garnish plants with bright colored balls stuck onto tops of thin sticks. Cut a map of Canada from heavy cardboard, cover with bright paper, trim edges with evergreens, hang on the wall and as cards come in tack to map in the location of their origin. For tree try humorous animal figures cut out of oilcloth, stuffed and decorated to suit your own fancy. Invert a fishbowl over a tinsel angel lighted from below by colored tree bulbs, surround with an evergreen wreath, top the bowl with a sprig of green. Surround your ceiling light with ribbon-wrapped and berry clustered wreath, fasten to ceiling with transparent tape, suspend a glass ball and mistletoe from centre. A door way with a wreath of green and trimmed with a red bow, with a garland of fir wrapped with red ribbon and electric lights to frame the door. Bowls and vases filled with green sprays are the simplest of all decorations. Cones can be made fes-

tive looking with gold, bronze and silver paint, arrange in dangling clusters with 3 to 5 in each and tie with red ribbon. For window boxes cover shoe boxes with crepe paper and fill with sprays of green, sticking them into little mounds of putty or clay. Red candy canes thrust into the bowls of assorted fruits will please the young fry, or tie place-cards to a cane held upright in a red apple. A popcorn-ball on the shank of a candy cane. Make cookies, when cooled put a dab of frosting in centre of paper doily and place on cookie, with frosting and pastry tube make a scalloped edge, fasten a ribbon bow with red string tying right through the cookie and doily too, use tube to write name on cookie. Make gingerbread men for the tree, shape these with the aid of a cutter or pattern and press currants and raisins and strips of peel into the dough before baking to make features with pastry tube put on belt, collar, buttons, cuffs, boottops with fine effect. For variegated candles you need a tin can, used candles, paraffin, soft wrapping twine for wicking. With tin scissors cut the rim from the top of can, punch a hole in the centre and thread with twine, drop back into can and place a pencil across the top tied with wicking, pour in the melted wax layer upon layer, set in a cool place to mold, then pull out.

Christmas Cards. Making your own Christmas cards is easy and fun. An appreciative eye for good design, a steady hand, neatness, some imagination, and a few simple tools are all you need to achieve really striking results. Another idea, use your camera now for next Christmas cards.

Parties. There will no doubt be more parties and get-togethers than ever before. Anyone can give a party but it takes initiative, imagination and planning to make it a huge success. When you give a party introduce your friends to one another and start conversation—something of interest to everyone involved, never leave anyone in a corner.

Those "after-Christmas" headaches could be avoided if more time and attention were given to planning our festivities well in advance.

Notice To Branches

SENDING PARCELS UNDER PERSONAL PARCEL SCHEME

The July supplement to the Canadian Post Office Guide states that 11 pound parcels can be sent to Great Britain from Canada for \$2.05 if they are plainly marked "unsolicited gift parcel". Other regulations are the same—i.e. no more than 7 lbs. of food and no more than 2 lbs. of any one food.

A Month with the W.I.

Argenteuil, Arundel is planning a school fair as a project for next year. Mr. Alex Bothwell, the county agronomer, was present and discussed the subject. A military whist has been held netting \$34.65 and another is planned for the near future. Two members were appointed to pack the overseas parcel and a flag was donated to the branch. Brownsburg heard a talk by the county convenor of Education, Mrs. L. Wilson, on her trip to British Columbia. Several members enjoyed a trip to Macdonald College, visited the handicrafts department and had tea at the Red Cross guest house where a former county secretary was in charge. A bouquet of flowers was presented to another former county secretary on her golden wedding anniversary and the "parcel" sent on its way to England. Frontier had a large attendance of members and guests at their last meeting when the guest speaker was the Rev. C. McLean. "Education in the Home, School and Church", was the theme of his pertinent talk. A second parcel has been sent to England and a member leaving the community was pre-



Frontier Branch

sented with a book. The convenor of National and International Relations was given a membership in the United Nations Society of Canada. Jerusalem-Bethany; a paper on "Vocational or High School Education for Farm Children" was a feature of this meeting. Each member is bringing an article to the next meeting for their "parcel". Lachute held their first meeting after the holidays when two new members were enrolled. The question of prizes in the High School was discussed. Lakefield also welcomed two new members. A timely paper on Education was read and suggestions given for next year's fair work. A quilt was raffled netting \$39.75.

Milles Isles sponsored a community meeting when Mr. Geo. Logan was present and discussed the Blue Cross Hospital Plan. Morin Heights welcomed their teachers at their meeting with the convenor of Education having charge of the programme. Cheer was sent to sick members and plans made for the first "parcel". A jumbled word quiz was enjoyed. Pioneer reports a successful salad tea and white elephant sale. "What Women are doing in Politics Today" was the subject of an instructive talk by Mrs. Jas. McGibbon.

The speech made by Queen Elizabeth at the general meeting of the National Federation of Women's Institutes was read and the Personal Parcel scheme adopted. Upper Lachute and East End is giving a prize in the school, sending a parcel overseas and giving cheer to shut-ins.

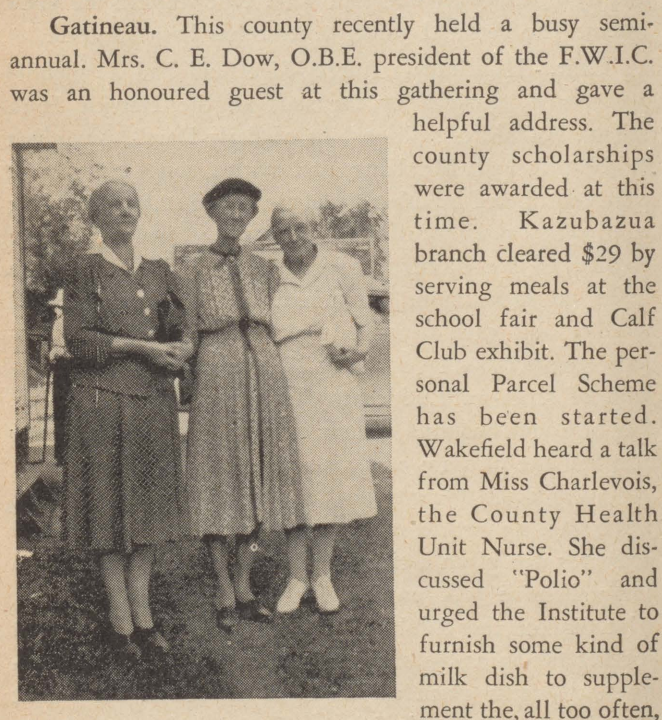
Brome. Abercorn is planning a shower for a war bride. The convenor of Education spoke on "Discipline of Children and a spelling match furnished a little "fun". Austin is discussing the Blue Cross Hospital Plan. The county convenor of Education attended this meeting and offered to assist those wishing to form a Home and School Association. She also gave a brief outline of the programme of the Citizen's Forum and gave information on obtaining a McGill Travelling Library.

Bonaventure. New Richmond is keeping up a lively intercourse with their pen pals in Campbell, Miss. Roads maps have been exchanged showing location of the two groups, here and there. The convenor of National and International Relations had charge of the programme and gave a paper on "The Rural Woman at the Crossroads of Citizenship" based on Mde. Henri Vautelot's address as it appears in the 1945 Annual Report. Two members were appointed to prepare the parcel for next month. This is to be a real gift box in keeping with the Christmas season. An apron parade and sale netted a small sum for the treasury and a penny drill was held. New Carlisle raised funds by an enjoyable dance. A paper was read on "Polio" and a parcel sent overseas. Port Daniel heard a stirring talk by a missionary who had spent four years in the West Indies. The Personal Parcel Scheme has been adopted.

Chat. - Huntingdon. Aubrey-Riverfield had a splendid programme provided by the staff of the Howick High School. An address, "Monarchs of Early Days", was given by the principal, Mr. King, and stories, songs and poems were contributed by other members of the staff concluding with games in which all those present participated. Dundee entertained the county president, Mrs. J. D. Lang, who spoke on items from the minutes of the annual board meeting and gave many helpful ideas for Institute projects. Short talks by some of the convenors and an exhibit of fancy-work added to the interest of the meeting. The sick and bereaved were remembered. Franklin Centre also had the pleasure of a visit and talk from Mrs. Lang. A reading given by a member, "Batiste has one good Time", was a pleasing feature. A donation of vegetables, pickles and preserves was given a sick member. Hemmingford heard a comprehensive talk on Newfoundland. Huntingdon: R. Alec Sim of the Adult Education Service was the guest speaker taking as his subject, "Making Rural Life Attractive". \$13 was given as prizes in the school for Public Speaking and Domestic Science. Two parcels were sent to England. Howick welcomed a war bride and presented her with two quilts. A demonstration on sandwich making

by a member and a quilting bee made a pleasant meeting. Ormstown is another branch that enjoyed a visit from Mrs. Lang. Convenors read short items and the Personal Parcel Scheme has been adopted.

Compton. Brookbury is planning a party for a returned man and his bride. A pound of tea was sent to the A.C.W.W. sale and a pound of yarn was included in the last "parcel". Two quilts finished at this meeting and another started, the Sherbrooke Daily Record sent to a patient in the hospital and a gift to a member leaving the community are other activities noted. Canterbury sent a pound of cheese for the A.C.W.W. sale. A large personal parcel was also sent. A talk on Russia, a demonstration on making paper flowers and an address by the guest speaker, the county president Mrs. Parsons, made a worthwhile programme. East Clifton also entertained Mrs. Parsons. A paper and discussion on "Better Schools", led by the convenor of Education, was a feature of this meeting. The sick and shutins were remembered. Sawyer-ville featured educational films shown by Mr. Geo. Rothney, principal of the High School. Food was sent to the A.C.W.W. sale and personal parcels are to be sent monthly. Scotstown is planning a weaving demonstration by Miss Walker and a geranium contest. A committee was appointed to arrange a school fair for next year and the cemetery committee reported much work done in the local cemetery. Parcels are being sent monthly to England and a contribution was made to the A.C.W.W. sale. An address by the county president, Mrs. Parsons, and local movies made an enjoyable entertainment. Three new members are reported.



Miss Edey, Mrs. J. N. McLellan and Miss Abbie Pritchard, Charter Members at Wyman W.I.



Taken at the semi-annual Convention of Wyman's Institute of Pontiac County held at Beech Grove on October 12, 1946.

Reader's Digest was given their "central", a crippled man whose courtesy is much appreciated. Wright is sending the monthly "parcels" and presented a bride with a wool blanket. A paper on "Hallowe'en" was given by a member and, for a bit of fun, a contest on writing limericks.

Missiquoi. Cowansville reports their first school fair was an unqualified success. Prizes were given for sewing, cooking, flowers and vegetables. Instead of the regular meeting a reception and military whist party was tendered the teachers of the High School.

Megantic. Institute history is made here with the first monthly report ever to be received from a junior group. These girls from Inverness sponsored a most enjoyable dance when \$12 was netted for their treasury. Do let us hear of your activities. The senior branch at Inverness reports \$6 voted for school prizes, a gift given a member who was a recent bride and a committee appointed to take charge of the personal parcel.

Pontiac. Another semi-annual is reported from this county also, with all branches represented. Mrs. Dow was the guest speaker at this gathering and Miss Evelyn Walker also attended. The county projects namely; the inter-branch exhibits and tea room at the county fair (all branches assisted in this) and the Farm and Home project proved most successful and will be carried on another year. Beech Grove held a social evening with a quilt for a door prize. \$28.80 was realized. This branch entertained the county meeting. Bristol Busy Bees had a novel roll-call, each member brought a stem of gladiola, these were judged and then as a bouquet presented to a Dutch war bride. A donation of meat was sent to the A.C.W.W. sale and a card of thanks received for a parcel sent to Holland. "Post-war Problems of Women" was the subject of a paper. Elmside reports a most successful school fair. A talk was given by a social service worker from the Annapolis Valley and plans are underway to have all the children of the community attend the clinic this fall. Fort Coulonge held a pleasant evening recently when through the kindness of Dr. E. J. Wood pictures were shown of scenes both local

and farther afield. Quyon had a miscellaneous display without prizes at the local fair. Money was donated for prizes in the school. Wyman also had a similar display at the fair. An outstanding feature of this meeting was the presence of Mrs. Dow who gave a most instructive talk on Institute problems. A paper, "Tomorrow's Criminals" was read and discussed followed by a health quizz and a sing-song. Shawville entertained Miss Naudette, superintendent of the Community Hospital. The convenor writes "her talk might be entitled 'Helping Others' as she spoke on hospital work and what it should accomplish." She also thanked the W.I. for the gift of a layette.

Papineau. Lochaber reports a splendid entertainment for their returned men, numbering 38, and two mothers whose sons were killed in action. Lucite nylon brushes were given the boys and prayer books to the mothers. The Rev. J. E. C. Joyce, chaplain of the Can. Legion Branch No. 54 of Buckingham, addressed the large gathering numbering about 200. On the platform with him was Mrs. R. N. McLachlan, W.I. president. At their monthly meeting a paper "Insuring One's Health" was read and a gift given to a departing member and her husband. Two life memberships are to be given at their coming semi-annual, which is also the 15th anniversary of this branch.

Rouville. Abbotsford heard a most enlightening talk by Mrs. R. Thomson on "Education in Rural Québec."

Quebec. Valcartier village. This branch now reports 50 members on the roll. Does that make it the largest in the province? It would be interesting to know.

Richmond. Cleveland is planning a sale and articles for this event were handed in at this meeting. Red Cross pins were given out. The "parcel" sent to Britain and a contest with prizes are also mentioned. Gore is resuming activities after an enforced holiday of several months. Melbourne Ridge augmented their funds by a card party. A gathering was also held for young mothers and their babies, each pre-school child being presented with a small gift. Red Cross pins were handed out, two sunshine baskets sent and the "parcel" for Britain. Spooner Pond reports a booth at the Legion Street Fair in Richmond. Shipton. The convenor for Education gave a talk on "Schools, Past and Present." A sick member was remembered and the parcel sent to England. This branch is assisting in the county project of furnishing a semi-private room in the new Sherbrooke Hospital. Windsor Mills is also making plans to assist in this county project. Other activities noted are a flower contest, Personal Parcel Scheme adopted and a sunshine basket to a sick friend. A merry weinie and corn roast was sponsored.

Sherbrooke. Ascot: a dance, a flower show, a parcel overseas and plans for the banquet at the plowing match made a busy month. "Health Education" was the subject presented by the guest speaker Mrs. R. Burroughs, at



CAVAGNAL INSTITUTE

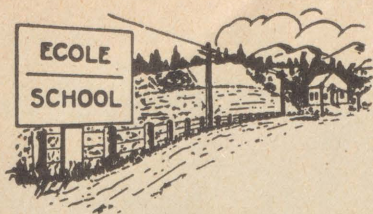
Hon. Pres. Mrs. T. Robinson and Pres. Mrs. A. H. Pearce seated in chairs. Miss Walker is second from left at back.

their meeting. Belvidere reports many activities. A shower was given one bride-to-be and a blanket presented to another. \$5 was voted towards the school fair, \$5 to the county fund and \$1 a member for the Q.W.I. Service Fund. A vegetable contest was held after which the entries were collected and sent to the Sherbrooke Hospital. A corn and weiner roast is being planned. Cherry River realized \$17 from a tea and sale of fruits and vegetables. Surprise packages for the children and a hand-made lace collar on which tickets were sold, were profitable features of this event. Lennoxville had a programme on Education. Two readings were given, "Country Life in Russia", and "Aid Citizens and Parents might give the Schools and Teachers." Members of the High School staff were entertained at the tea hour. \$5 to the V.O.N., \$5 for school prizes and the monthly parcel to Britain were other items of the report. Milby welcomed three new members. A sale of aprons and fancy articles netted \$9.55 for the treasury and, on the other side of the ledger, \$5 was voted for school fair prizes and \$1 each to local schools for prizes in writing. The Personal Parcel Scheme has been adopted. Orford reports Red Cross knitting has been done, cheer sent to a shut-in and a gift to a new baby.

Shefford. Granby Hill is planning their annual supper. Is it just an accident this was the rollcall "My Favourite Supper Dish"? An animal quiz was held and a box of fruit sent a sick member. South Roxton spent the afternoon quilting. Articles were brought in for the parcel and plans made for a community Thanksgiving supper. Warden also had a quilting. One was completed and raffled off and another top brought in. A verse on health was read in response to rollcall.

Stanstead. Ayer's Cliff discussed the Larger Administrative Unit with the Rev. Chas. Stewart as guest speaker. An invitation to visit a meeting of the Homemakers Club of Newport, Vt. was accepted and plans made to raise the money for the county project, furnishing a semi-private room in the New Sherbrooke Hospital. Beebe organized a waste paper drive to raise funds. One pound

(Continued on page 27)



LIVING AND LEARNING



Make Rural Life Attractive

by Alex Sim

There are three ready answers to the question "How can we make rural life attractive?" A representative of a farm organization would say, "Improve farm income, and that will make rural life attractive". A clergyman, on the other hand, or a teacher, might argue, "You can only improve life by improving people". Finally a librarian, or a recreation leader, might say, "Better rural communities and better facilities for social life in the rural community will make rural life more attractive".

The economic answer, the personal answer, and the social answer all have an important bearing on a common objective.

The cold cash argument is always a strong one.

Let us look at the objectives for a moment: What are the things we usually think of that are important in making rural life attractive. Don't we usually think of bathrooms and electricity, well paid teachers, well equipped schools, and farm equipment that will take the drudgery out of farming? That is, we visualize better facilities for the home and the farm, and the school, not to mention the other institutions in the community, the library, the Church plant, the community recreational centre, with both indoor and outdoor swimming and playing facilities. You will notice in referring to the facilities and factors that can make rural life attractive that every single item required money. That brings us back to the cold cash argument and there are two schools of thought as to how the farmer is to get cash.

The one is put forward by the commercially-minded farmer who feels that if he can get an adequate price for his farm products, his community can provide itself with adequate facilities.

There are those on the other hand who may have a lower volume of production and to whom an increased price is less rewarding. These farmers argue that the facilities needed for the rural community should be paid for out of taxation and he will point to the unequal burden of taxation already carried by the farmer with respect to education and he will demand that these added facilities, such as libraries, play centres and so on, should be provided out of federal or provincial sources of revenue.

No matter how seriously we take the economic argument it resolves itself into the question, "How will the farmer spend this additional income which he secures either through higher prices or equalized taxation?" Either this money will be spent for building a better rural

community or for improved personal opportunities that go with improved homes and better education.

There are those who believe that there is an inner life of appreciation of the things that are good and true and beautiful which cannot be bought with money and which in many cases would be destroyed by money. I fully appreciate this argument but submit that it reflects a misunderstanding. Because some people who get money easily waste it foolishly, it has been felt by a few that money in itself is a bad thing.

Obviously it is the job of education and of religion to see that a sense of values is developed among people that will reflect in the community, in projects undertaken by people of the community. Surely something is lacking in the leadership of a community when the local "Grill" is the only centre offering interesting and exciting possibilities for young people.

Let us assume rural life will not be attractive until we face the necessity of finding answers to all three problems: the economic, the social and the personal. Having done so, the technical questions of play-grounds, equipment, trained leaders, camps, discussion groups, nursery schools, night classes, discussion groups, good music drama, art will be more easily met. On the other hand we must use all of these, drama, music, etc., — all the activities people can do together to bring about the sense of community, the common feeling — that will create the values, stimulate the thinking, erect the objectives which must exist before people will struggle toward the ultimate goal of making rural life attractive.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Mason and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wade converse during their week-end visit to Camp Laquemac. Mr. Mason is chairman and Mr. Wade is Secretary of the executive Forum committee for the combined counties of Missisquoi, Rouville, Brome and Shefford.



Better Rural Meetings

Save me from meetings that go on and on
While children squirm and wiggle in their chairs,
Till men snore fitfully and women yawn,
As orators harangue - and no one cares—*Robert Wilkens.*

How often have you sat through a meeting and felt about the same as the characters in this little verse? It's difficult to arrange an interesting program but it is even more difficult to sit through a poor one.

The Pennsylvania State College has published a little pamphlet entitled "Better Rural Meetings" in which they attempt to outline the essentials of good meeting. It starts off by giving fourteen reasons why gatherings are important and necessary and why planning is essential in any program arranged to help meet the needs of human beings. It should recreate, educate, and inspire both the audience and the participants.

Mr. R. M. Kerns, the author of this pamphlet, says that the best source of material is the people who live in your community. Developing the spirit and habit of working together is essential. This can best be done by sharing the responsibilities.

Four pages of this publication are devoted to types of activities in which any group of farm people might like to participate. They range from discussion to drama and each one is followed by a detailed explanation.

The last half of the pamphlet deals with such things as how to advertise a meeting, the meeting place, conducting the program and general suggestions. No detail has been overlooked and as an example here is one comment: "Extreme temperature alone may ruin a meeting. Mental efficiency becomes impaired in temperatures above 70° F. Every meeting place should use an accurate thermometer."

There are endless ideas, comments and suggestions in this little inexpensive fourteen page pamphlet. Every rural leader should have one. Copies may be obtained by writing to the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, P.Q.



AN OX THAT DRIVES LIKE A HORSE.

This picture was taken just outside the village of Ste-Anne de la Pocatière. The animal showed no signs of nervousness but with complete coolness drew this load of hay up a steep grade to the highway and made good speed down the highway to the barn.



Mr. Harold Steeves, Secretary of Forums in the Martimes and Mr. Joseph Galway, Secretary of Forums in Quebec, standing on the steps of the Martime Co-operative Wholesale, Moncton, New Brunswick. This wholesale supplies several regional wholesales throughout the Martimes and they in turn supply the local Co-ops. You will see by the sign on the front that part of this building is used as a local retail outlet.

W.I. NOTES . . . (Continued from page 25)

of tea was sent to England for the A.C.W.W. sale, also the first personal parcel mailed. Mr. Hendrickson of Ayer's Cliff gave a talk on the care and planting of bulbs. Dixville sent \$25 to care for a child for six months overseas, also packed a personal parcel for overseas. Plans were made for a party in honour of two war brides and a returned soldier. The convenor of Home Economics gave a demonstration. Hatley reports a friendly gathering when two members from a neighbouring Cercle des Fermières attended the meeting and showed some very interesting work done by their organization. Minton sent a parcel of food to England. The convenor of Welfare & Health read articles on Health and conducted a contest. Stansstead North held their annual dinner which was a decided success, adding about \$60 to the treasury. Tomifobia planned an oyster supper at the next film showing to raise money for the Sherbrooke Hospital Fund. A paper was read entitled "The Quebec Wife" telling how the law in this province affects the married woman. Way's Mills gave a baby shower for two members. Miss C. I. MacKenzie, county convenor of Education, addressed the meeting, taking as her topic "Are our Children being educated to meet Modern Requirements." This was followed by a lively discussion.

Vaudreuil. Cavagnal reports a most worthwhile undertaking at Thanksgiving the members distributed home-made cookies (about 1000 of them) 60 chocolate bars and 20 packages of candy among the veterans of the first world war still in the Military Hospital at Ste. Annes. Miss Seguin, County Health nurse, attended the meeting and gave a talk on "polio". 40 school gardens were judged and 11 prizes awarded. A military whist is being planned to enrich the treasury.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and news of staff members and former students

Diploma Course Students Arrive

No steam pipe—no nails—no wallboard. Shortages of all kinds held up construction of the new huts on the campus, with the result that the opening of the Diploma Course had to be postponed two weeks. The students were supposed to start on November 1st, but it wasn't possible to have the new quarters ready by that time, so the course didn't get underway until November 15th.

There will be a record enrollment in the Diploma course this session. In 1927-28 there were fifty-nine students in the first year of this course, but never again until this year did so many students apply for admission. During the war, with labour problems creating real difficulties on the farm, enrollment dropped drastically; in fact, in 1941 only four students started the course. That was an all-time low point, however, and there has been a steady increase since then.

This session we accepted fifty-seven students into the first year, only two less than the 1927 record. Four others are taking special courses, and there are thirty in the second year.

We are glad to note that, again this year, a large proportion of those coming into the course are farmers' sons, who realize that the advantages of the course far outweigh its cost. As a matter of fact, the item of cost is surprisingly low. A student whose father is a farmer living in the Province of Quebec pays fees of \$18.00 (medical service, registration, laboratory fee, etc.) and is not charged any tuition. He is assessed \$9.55 for membership in student societies, which entitles him to participate in all organized student activities, and a charge of \$5.00 is made for "caution money". This last is to cover breakages of equipment, etc. and whatever is left at the end of the session is returned. Board for the five months comes to about \$200.00 so the total charge for the year is approximately \$230.00. The Provincial Government makes a grant of \$45.00 to each student, and the College provides a further bursary of \$10, so the net cost of the course per year is in the neighbourhood of \$175.00, or about \$35.00 per month.

And for this the students get a practical education in agriculture. They not only learn how best to do certain things, but they also learn why. They hear about new

varieties, new feeding methods, improved cropping practices. Lectures, demonstrations and field trips all bring them in touch with what is newest and best in farming.

But attendance at lectures and the successful passing of examinations is only one part of college life. Just as important, in another sense, are the friendships with other students and the contacts with members of the staff which are so easily made in a college like this one. It is sufficiently well known to attract students from many parts of the world, and yet is small enough so that a student can become acquainted with everyone else. All the social activities and the athletic programmes are planned so that there is something for everyone, no matter what his tastes or capabilities. The Director of Athletics makes a point of seeing that every student who is physically fit has a chance to participate in at least one team sport. Dances, debates, plays, athletics, and the ordinary daily association with other young men and women from all walks of life all combine to give that "extra something" which will be needed by our rural leaders of tomorrow.

Agricultural Leader Dies

R. P. Gorham, B.S.A. '11, a member of the first graduating class of Macdonald College, passed away at his home in Fredericton this summer, ending a long career of service to agriculture in general and to the Maritime Provinces in particular.

He served as Assistant Provincial Horticulturist for New Brunswick from 1912 to 1917, and as Supply Instructor at the Provincial Normal School in 1917 and 1918. He joined the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in 1919 and was placed in charge of field crop and garden insect investigations at Fredericton.

Mr. Gorham was a charter member of the C.S.T.A., the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada, the Fredericton Science Club, the York and Sunbury Historical Society and a director of the Entomological Society of Ontario for one season. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Canadian Institute of Agriculture.

New Food Contracts With Britain

SOME assurance of markets for eggs, poultry and beef cattle is provided to Canadian farmers as a result of newly-signed contracts between the Canadian government and the United Kingdom. The new paying prices under these contracts will have the effect of providing a floor price for the products concerned, in some cases at a higher level than has prevailed, according to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

One of the most important of the contracts is for the sale of eggs, covering a two year period, with a total value estimated at \$80 millions. The period of the contract is two years from February 1, 1947. The quantities contracted for are 700,000 cases of spring fresh eggs each year, 450,000 cases of fall and winter fresh eggs each year and 600,00 cases of storage eggs each year, together with 7,500 long tons of dried egg powder.

Paying prices for eggs under this contract will be one cent higher than 1946 for spring fresh eggs, two cents higher than 1946 for fall and winter eggs and one cent higher for storage eggs.

Paying price for eggs for export, basis A large, f.o.b. Montreal, was 41½ cents a dozen at the time the new contract was announced. This price, however, included the six cent bonus which was initiated last year on eggs purchased between September and December. This year the premium was put in effect September 1 and will run till January 27. The paying price after that date for export eggs, basis A large, will be 36½ cents, which is one cent higher

than for the same period in 1946. Commencing next September 1, the paying price will be two cents greater than the paying price at September 1 this year.

The new contract for dressed poultry provides for the purchase of a total of 121½ million pounds before December 31, 1946. The paying price will be 1½ cents per pound below ceiling prices at inland shipping points. Poultry will be bought in carlots of 12-bird boxes, in the following proportions: Grade B milkfed chicken 10%, Grade B chicken 30% and Grade C 10%; Fowl, Grade A and Grade B 35%.

On the basis of October ceiling prices the paying price under this contract for Grade B milkfed chicken will be 33 cents per pound at shipping points in the Maritimes, 32½ cents in Ontario and Quebec, 30½ cents in Manitoba and Alberta, 30 cents in Saskatchewan, and 32½ cents in British Columbia, with the prices for lower grades in accordance.

The new contract for beef with the United Kingdom provides for a purchase of a minimum of 120 million pounds in each of the two years 1947 and 1948. The present floor prices for beef, which were raised slightly a few weeks ago when the domestic ceiling prices were raised, will remain firm for purchases under this contract until the end of 1947, and the contract provides that a minimum of 120 million pounds will be purchased in 1948 at prices not less than those which prevailed prior to the recent increases.

Some Inside Dope on Saving Pigs

BREEDERS of Advanced Registry pigs are still few and far between in most parts of this country. One of the few is Roy F. Chapman of Lorneville, Cumberland County, N.S. whose farm runs down to the south shore of Baie Verte.

Ten years ago, Mr. Chapman went in for purebred Yorkshires. He now keeps six brood sows, of which all but one are purebred, and raises two litters a year with an average of 10 per litter. He has been testing his sows under the Advanced Registry plan under which four pigs are selected from the litter and taken to the official feeding station at Point deBute, N.B., where they are tested for economy of gains, length, finish and quality of carcass. If the pigs measure up to certain standards, the sow is given an Advanced Registry certificate. During the ten years this herd has been awarded six certificates with the seventh now under test at present.

The general breeding plan is to farrow spring litters in January and February, if wanted for show purposes;

otherwise, in March and April. July and August are the favoured months for fall litters. Young pigs are weaned anywhere from six to nine weeks of age, depending on how they are doing, making sure that they have been eating pig starter and milk before separating from sow.

Reduced iron or iron sulphate is always fed to young pigs, giving about half as much as will stay on a dime. About three doses are given, a few days apart. The iron is used to fight anemia, a condition indicated by a white or yellowish skin tinge which means a lack of good, red blood.

Another application of science to this pig pen is the feeding of cod liver oil, one teaspoonful of double-strength to each sow every day through the winter. Young pigs from oil-fed sows average 2½ to 2¾ pounds at birth, or about half a pound heavier than non-oiled sows. Minerals, too, are fed regularly and sows can be put on pasture without ringing and without rooting the pasture.



REWARDS *in Proportion to* **Your Power**

● How much can you do in a day? How big are the returns from each hour's work?

Modern power enables farm boys and girls to write their own answers to these questions. When you operate a farm the modern way, your ability to get work done no longer depends on human muscle or animal strength. On more farms every year, tractor power is going all the way . . . from early tillage through late fall harvest. Whether the crop is grain or hay, corn or soybeans, the amount a person can handle is limited only by the power which he applies.

As you plan *your own* business of farming, remember that returns go up as work-power increases. Advanced methods in crops and livestock have

boosted yields per acre and per animal. With modern farm machinery your work-power is multiplied still further. You can make full use of every improved method which fits your farm. No matter how big the crop, plenty of tractor power will make you equal to every demand . . . at seed time or cultivation, hay-time or harvest.

In Case tractors and matching equipment you will find power to carry out your highest ambition. And remember this—in every Case machine you will get the **EXTRA ENDURANCE** which means freedom from delay, which will keep your farming program on schedule, day after day and season after season. Start now to plan for Case equipment on *your own* farm. J. I. Case Co., Toronto, Ont.

CASE



Serving Farmers Since 1842